

**Software Based Network Optimization  
for a Large Manufacturer**

By

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Submitted to the Engineering Systems Division  
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

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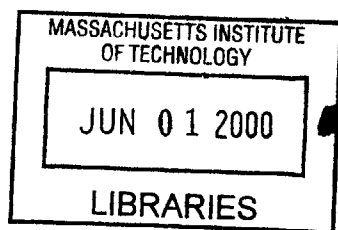
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# Software Based Network Optimization for a Large Manufacturer

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## **Abstract**

With expansion of commerce and boundaries of business, organizations have been working hard at improving processes and bills of material and have reached the bottom already. The focus is therefore, now shifting to the next logical area of optimization of supply chains. The ever-increasing competition is putting pressure on organizations to optimize their supply chains and many organizations are re-evaluating their existing supply chain networks. Often, as expected, they realize that it requires a complete overhauling. There may be too many suppliers or too many distribution centers, not quite optimally aligned in the chain. The important issue is not to impact customer service adversely, and yet, make the desired changes in the network.

A member company from the Affiliates Program at MIT's Center for Transportation Studies is one such company, looking at re-configuring their distribution system, questioning the need for multiple echelons in their distribution system. They are looking at reducing the number of Delivery Center locations and the possibility of doing away with the Central Distribution Centers where shipments from the plants are consolidated for shipment to the DCs. This study aims to address the following related issues:

What is the impact of reducing the number of DCs?

What would be the optimal location of a third DC assuming 2 DCs are known?

What would be the customer allocations in the new network with 3 DCs?

How would the assignments change if there was a capacity constraint posed on the DCs?

These issues were approached as a facility location problem with an objective function to meet the customer demand at the minimum cost. In a typical system, the constituents of this cost would be the transportation cost – Plant to DC to Customer, facility operating cost and the cost of carrying inventory at each DC. The number, location and size of the DCs relative to the plants and customer zones would be some of the decision variables that influence these costs.

The study was conducted by structuring the company data from the previous year into a model and using a mixed integer linear programming tool to arrive at the optimal solution. SAILS – ODS, a supply chain network optimization software, was used as the solver for the network model. For the purpose of this thesis, the analysis was limited to a study of the transportation costs as the driver for optimization.

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*To Gitanjali & Anika*

## **Acknowledgements**

As I sit here, finishing up the thesis, I am reminded that its time to move on. This thesis is really the continuation of what I learnt at MIT over the past nine months. I wish to thank all my professors and friends who urged me forward in this learning process.

First, I would like to thank Prof. Jim Masters for supervising the progression of this thesis and encouraging me on.

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## **Chapter 1. Introduction**

The problem of optimizing physical flows in networks has caught the attention of operations research specialists for many years. Customers have always demanded better service at lower costs, requiring logisticians to continually study ways and means to improve the efficiency of product movement from the manufacturing plants to the customers. Over time, many computer based algorithms and procedures have evolved to solve the network problem efficiently.

As these procedures evolved, it has become evident that network flow concepts could be used to address a rich variety of problems, even beyond the logisticians' concerns. This realization led to the development of many other applications such as personnel assignment, project scheduling, production planning and telephone call switching, to name a few.

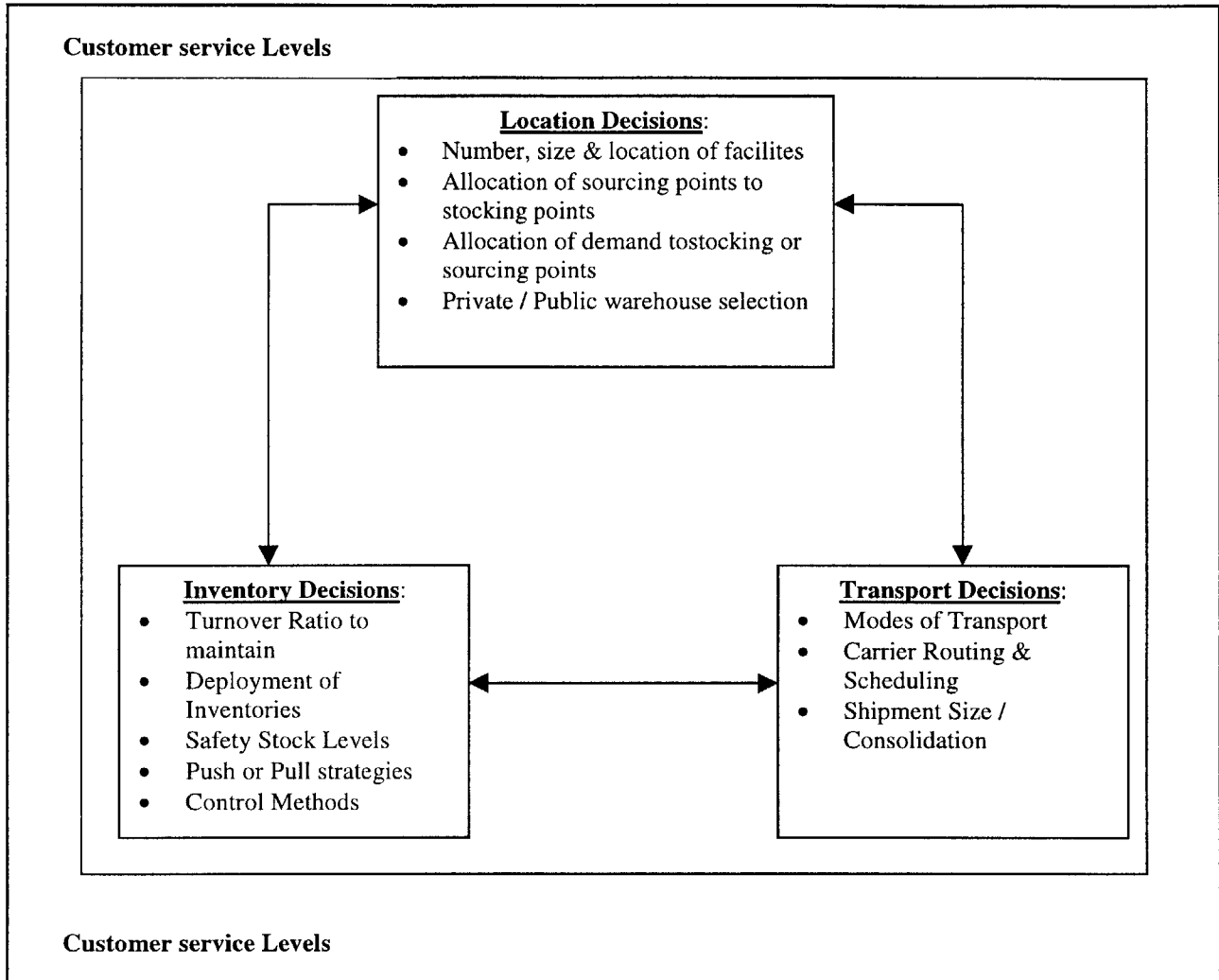
### ***1.1 Distribution Networks:***

Design of the distribution network is a strategic decision that has a long-lasting effect on the firm. In particular, decisions regarding the number, location, and size of warehouses have an impact on the firm for at least the subsequent three to five years of operation.

The design of a distribution network involves many interdependent decisions which can be classified as facility, customer service, transport, and inventory decisions. All four of these areas are economically interrelated and should be planned collectively<sup>1</sup>. Location of a facility is often an important decision in the larger frame. Fig 1-1 shows some of the decisions required to be made for each of these strategic decision areas.

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<sup>1</sup> Ronald H. Ballou & James M. Masters, Commercial Software for locating warehouses and other facilities – Journal of Business Logistics, Vol.14, No.2, 1993.



**Figure 1-1** Four Major Strategic Planning Areas in Logistics System Design <sup>1</sup>

In addition to the interdependence between these four decision components, there is also interdependence between distribution network design and demand. The demand and its geographical distribution affect the optimal design of a distribution network, which in turn affects demand through its effect on customer service. Among the most important distribution network design decisions are those related to warehouse (DC) location.<sup>2</sup> Typically in the past, when network design optimization was not a popular phenomenon, the distribution network for a company evolved organically with demand. As the product reach spread farther, a new

<sup>2</sup> {Ho, Peng-Kuan, Univ of Maryland, 1989; Warehouse location with service sensitive demand: AAD90-21511}

warehouse or distribution center was set up whenever the existing one ran out of space or the need was felt for one in new customer areas.

### 1.2 Why Locate Facilities Optimally?

If the location of the manufacturing plants (source) and the customers (demand) is considered fixed, the issue is to identify locations for the distribution centers or warehouses such that the cost of getting products from the plants to the customers is minimized. The main questions at this point, then become:

1. How many distribution centers?
2. Where to locate each of those distribution centers?

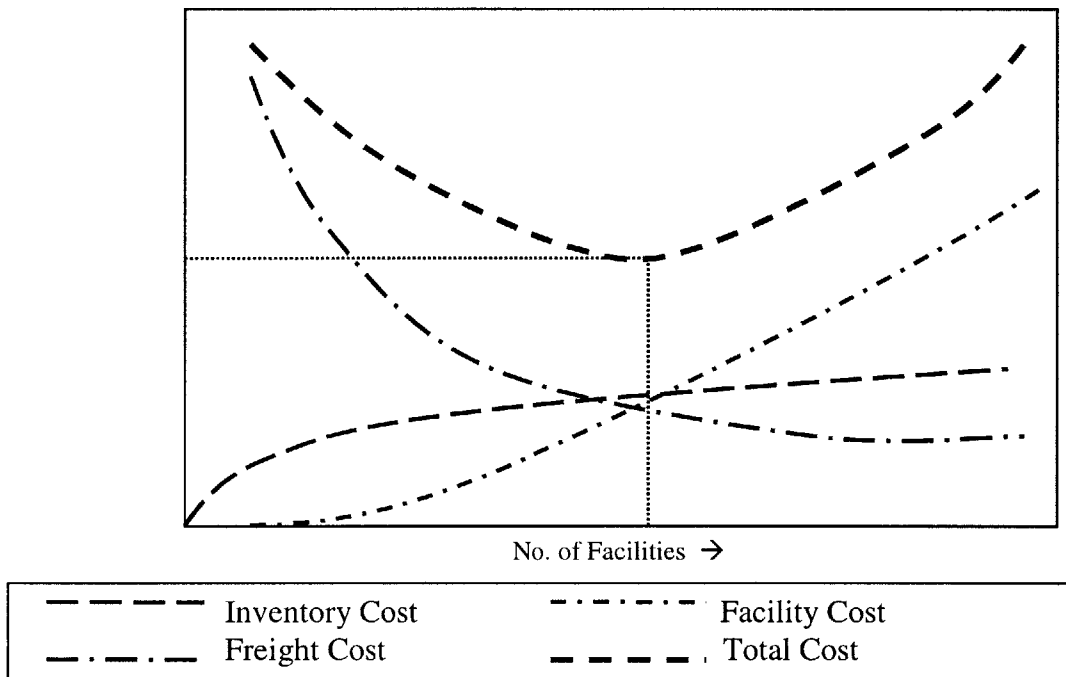


Figure 1-2 Interrelationship of Costs

As seen from the above figure 1-2, the freight costs in the system decrease as the number of facilities increases and, the facility costs increase. Also, as the number of DCs and hence the stocking points increase, the inventory in the system increases. With an increase in the number of DCs, it is possible to put products closer to the customers, reducing the distance to customer and

hence the transportation costs. However, as the number of facilities increases, the total fixed costs also increase as more facilities means more buildings and related expenses. The total cost in the system is the summation of these individual costs and follows a “U” shaped curve. The lowest point on the curve is the minimum cost solution and hence the optimal number of DCs for the system.

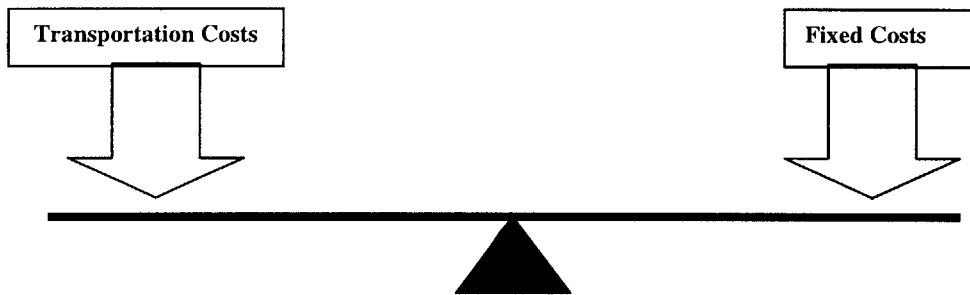


Figure 1-3 Transportation costs vs facility fixed costs trade-off

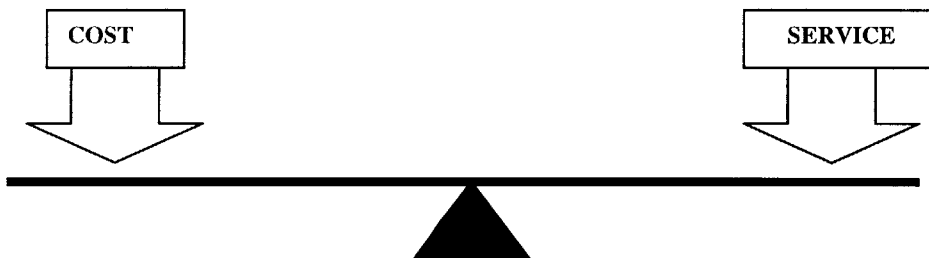


Figure 1-4 Cost Vs Service Trade-Off

The above trade-off must also be considered when deciding on the number of customer facing points. As goods move closer to customers, they typically have more value added so inventory becomes more expensive. Moreover, the firm loses flexibility to respond to changing demand since it loses its ability to turn its intermediate goods into different end products or product configurations. On the other hand, having goods closer to customers reduces lead times and provides better customer responsiveness. The tradeoffs are important to understand and model.

### **1.3 Motivation:**

A member of the Affiliates Program at MIT's Center for Transportation Studies (CTS), wanted to investigate the benefits of rationalizing their current distribution system. They wanted to understand the means by which they could calculate the cost savings that could be realized from the rationalization.

This company manufactures finished products at seven plants located mostly in the north-eastern part of the country. There are 7 main product types, each product type being manufactured at only one plant. Some of the products have variants of the main product type. Additionally, there are 3 types of product that are outsourced. At the SKU level, there are approximately 4,000 different SKUs.

The company follows a two-echelon distribution system where the products flow from the manufacturing plants to four Central Distribution Centers (CDCs) where the goods are consolidated for shipment to seven customer facing Distribution Centers (DCs).

The products have widespread application from domestic household to industrial use, resulting in approximately 25,000 ship to points for the products. The main customers for the company are:

1. Consumer Products Stores like Superstores
2. Industrial / Commercial: (e.g. Independent Electrical Distributors)
3. Specialty:
  - a) OEMs – manufacturers
  - b) Other Manufacturers
  - c) Export
  - d) Specialty Products

The move towards rationalization was based on understanding of the fact that reducing the number of stoppage points in a system lowers the transportation cost of the system. Decreasing

the number of stock points in a distribution system reduces the safety stock inventory held at each point. Based on the above two main issues, it was believed that decreasing the number of DCs from 7 to 3 and removing the middle echelon of the CDCs will reduce the total costs in the system.

This thesis highlights the differences that emerge from a mathematical solution to a real world situation and how the result are modified to give less than optimal solutions. The solutions thus obtained are “optimal” under the constraints and the model that was defined.

The thesis evaluates some of the different ways that the company could arrange their distribution network. If the network were being designed from zero-base, the range of design options would be entirely different. In a greenfield analysis, the solver may allow or shut any warehouse or transportation links. In reality however, as in the case of this study, there were issues of necessarily continuing with some of the existing facilities due to an existing circumstance like lease, labor or other similar issues. In this case, the location of 2 DCs was decided already and the location of the third DC was almost certain.

It was assumed that the plant locations will not change. The product mix was not changed and the demand pattern also remained the same. The objective was to design or reconfigure the logistics network so as to minimize the annual systemwide costs. This includes production and purchasing costs, inventory holding costs, facility costs and transportation costs. Facility costs arise from the fixed costs at the facility, storage and handling of products. These are likely to vary with location of the facility depending on real estate costs in the area, availability of labor, etc. (For the purpose of this study, these costs are assume to be constant over the selection of the location and hence ignored for calculations.) The transportation costs are also likely to vary with location of the facility depending on volume of total freight inbound to and out bound from the area where the facility is planned to be located. The selection of the mode of transportation is key to the cost. (In the model here, the transportation mode is assumed to be constant for a given customer, independent of the location of the DC that customer will be served from)

## **Chapter 2. Literature Survey**

### ***2.1. Network Optimization Methods***

A network optimization analysis will typically provide an answer to the classic question: “Given demand for a set of products, either historical or forecast, what is the optimal configuration of the production or distribution network to satisfy that demand at specified service levels and at lowest cost?”<sup>3</sup> In the absence of a larger perspective on optimizing the entire supply chain, issue-specific local optimization is more prevalent in the industry as opposed to a system-wide or global optimization.

The common tools employed for network optimization are based on the mathematical techniques, the main techniques being:

1. Dynamic Simulation
2. Heuristics
3. Linear Programming

Modeling techniques are gaining popularity as decision support tools that companies use to analyze their supply chains. Simulation tools are popular, but more companies use optimization models to optimize some part of their chain. Experiences may vary across companies, but with careful and proper implementation, optimization techniques can provide solutions for means of improvement and substantial cost savings.

#### **2.1.1. Dynamic Simulation Methods**

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<sup>3</sup> SAILS Concepts: A Handbook for SAILS Users.



Dynamic Simulation methods provide a detailed emulation of activities over time. In other words, such methods evaluate a modeled solution to the network design problem, rather than providing an optimal solution to the issues at hand. A simulation tool will not provide a recommendation to open or close any facilities in the network under consideration. It is difficult to create a model that can handle issues like fixed costs, capacity and economies of scale.

Sometimes, organizations may want to simulate the solution to a network design problem that has been obtained through optimization tools. This would be a good way to study the robustness of the obtained solution to withstand variations in the modeled parameters. Unfortunately, the software providers in this space have not developed this kind of an integrated tool in their offering that would enable a user to conduct sensitivity analysis on the modeling parameters without actually remodeling the entire network. To adapt the solution from the optimization solver to the simulation tool can be a very difficult and time-consuming task.

### **2.1.2. Heuristic Methods**

Heuristic methods or common sense consideration of alternatives is not guaranteed to provide the optimal solution. The quality and optimality of the solution will depend on the quality of the decision rules considered. Heuristic algorithms take lesser time to solve as compared to optimization algorithms.

Optimization-based algorithms will either implicitly or explicitly sift through all possible choices, while even the most advanced heuristic procedure will investigate only a very small number that appear to be good. The heuristic guesses may or may not be good, but the important point is that there is no way to know for sure unless the true optimum is also established. If the true optimum is not known, the very real possibility exists for a better answer to be proposed externally by an analyst or manager.

A heuristic solver may miss important opportunities for cost savings. In all likelihood, a heuristic will identify some obvious savings; but less apparent sources of cost reduction, those often not

identified by a heuristic procedure, can amount to many times the cost of the most extensive system design study.

A typical heuristics approach could be to assign customer demands to the least expensive node that is linked to the customer, then assign the resulting node to the least expensive to which it is connected, and so on, up to the level of source nodes. An optimization based solver finds the least expensive available flow path through the entire network (from the source to the customer) for a given demand. It does not optimize each level separately as that yields poor results..

A typical approach could be to draw circles around the Distribution Centers and serve all customers that lie within the circle. The radius of the circle would largely be dependent on the service limits set in terms of the maximum distance or time to customer as a company strategy. In such an approach, the customers that lie at the periphery of the circle or in the intersection zone between two circles may be randomly assigned to other closest Distribution Center. The approach does not consider the difference in cost that will factor in due to the changed movement of the product.

### **2.1.3. Mathematical Optimization Methods**

Mathematical optimization techniques provide the capability to evaluate all possible alternative solutions to a given problem and arrive at a solution that is optimal within a specified tolerance range. The most important feature of mathematical optimization tools is that the solver either finds the true optimal (least cost) solution or at a minimum, finds a solution within a specified percentage (solution tolerance) of the optimum. With mixed integer linear programming models, the result obtained is within the specified tolerance percentage of the actual optimal solution. The range, of course, will be the decision of the management. It is important to remember that with a tighter tolerance, the complexity of the model and the run time will increase exponentially. This capability contrasts starkly with an approach like the heuristic based procedures, which can only guess at a better solution. They cannot establish whether the results are truly optimal.

#### **2.1.4. Why Not Use a Spreadsheet?**

Network design is a complex task involving large data sets. Spreadsheets are easy to use and widely understood, but network design requires the consideration of more combinations than a spreadsheet can effectively handle. For example, in a simple site-selection problem requiring the identification of 5 optimal warehouse locations from a set of 25 potential sites, 53,130 different combinations must be considered. This is far too many to analyze with a spreadsheet. The number of combinations grows exponentially as potential sites are added to the analysis.

A thorough network analysis solution should consider:

1. the optimal assignment of customers to distribution centers,
2. manufacturing capacity at the plants,
3. warehouse sizes and
4. complex transportation cost structures.

It is also helpful to have the ability to analyze different scenarios. By using spreadsheets, too much time will be spent crunching data and too many potential solutions will remain unexamined.

### ***2.2. Mathematical Optimization Tools***

The problem features dictate model formulations. A mixed integer-linear programming formulation is required whenever one wishes to deal with fixed costs, capacity constraints, economies of scale, cross-product limitations, and unique sourcing requirements.

A compelling reason for adopting optimization-based solver technology is also that only optimization permits reliable comparisons across runs on different model scenarios. If a heuristic

solver is used, comparisons must be made among solutions whose direction and magnitude of error are unknown. Reliable run-to-run comparisons are essential if one wishes to explore uncertain formulation or data assumptions, evaluate alternative demand, supply, cost, service, or environmental forecasts, and establish the reasons why two different input data scenarios yield alternative solutions.

In sum, optimization results in fewer runs, superior analysis, better solutions, increased savings, and less risk.

The models in an optimization tool and the associated solvers are of the Mixed Integer Linear Program type. They are mixed because they handle and provide solutions to both integer and non-integer types of decision variables:

- Mixed Variables (Also called as the Flow Variables): the quantity of a product that flows between two nodes (or on a transportation link), the quantity of product procured or manufactured at a facility.
- Integer Variables: (Also called as the Structural Variables) Decision to open or close a production plant, assign jobs to a production line, select suppliers for a product, assignment of customers to a facility.

The algebraic equations used to specify the underlying mathematical relationships are straight line functions in the solver. This makes it a Mixed Integer LINEAR Program. Non linear relationships such as those that define economies of scale are modeled as piece-wise linear functions to maintain the linear nature of the model to keep it solvable.

### ***2.3 Analysis of mathematical models:***

Although modeling tools generally address customer service, inventories and transport selection, treatment is usually at an aggregate level. The fine problem definition and decision making details that are required in the practical world are left lacking due to aggregation<sup>4</sup>.

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<sup>4</sup> Ronald H. Ballou & James M. Masters, Commercial Software for locating warehouses and other facilities – Journal of Business Logistics, Vol.14, No.2, 1993.

A mathematical model will consider the costs associated with the complete movement from the manufacturing plant - to the distribution Center - to the customer zone for each product that goes into the customer zone. Thus it may happen in a mathematical solution that two neighboring customers are assigned to two different distribution centers on the basis of freight costs that arise from the different product-freight combinations that customers frequently demand. The organization will need to be clear on its strategy on the trade off between cost and service. Serving different customer-product-mode combinations from different locations may be more cost effective as against enforcing that a customer be served all products, irrespective of mode from the same location, even though that would provide better customer service.

## ***2.4 An Operations Research perspective of the Model:***

### **2.4.1. Problem Formulation:**

From an Operation Research perspective, this is a combination of an assignment problem and a facility location problem. One problem might be to assign customers to a warehouse so as to meet their demands. In such a case, the warehouses are the sources, the customers are the destinations, and the costs represent the per unit transportation costs.

#### **2.4.1.1. Objective Function:**

$$\text{Minimize } \sum_i \sum_j \sum_l X_{ijl} C_{1ijl} + \sum_j \sum_k \sum_l Y_{jkl} C_{2jkl} + \sum_j Z_j C F_j$$

Inbound Costs

Outbound Costs

Facility Costs

#### **2.4.1.2. Decision Variables:**

- $X_{ijl}$  : Quantity of product l flowing from Plant i to DC j  
 $Y_{jkl}$  : Quantity of product l flowing from DC j to Customer k  
 $Z_j$  : binary variable = 1 if facility j is open, else 0
-

$w_{jk}$  : Binary variable = 1 if customer k assigned to DC j, else 0

### **2.4.1.3. Parameters:**

$C1_{ijl}$  : Cost of transporting one unit of product l from Plant i to DC j

$C2_{jkl}$  : Cost of transporting one unit of product p from DC j to Customer k

$CF_j$  : Cost of operating Facility j

$d_{kl}$  : Demand for product l at customer k

$m_j$  : Capacity at DC j

### **2.4.1.4. Subject to Constraints:**

1. All customer demand must be met :

$$\sum_j Y_{jkl} \geq d_{kl} \quad \text{for each k and l}$$

2. For outflow, there must be at least that much inflow:

$$\sum_i X_{ijl} \geq \sum_k Y_{jkl} \quad \text{for each j and each l}$$

3. If material facility flows out of a DC, it must be open:

$$\sum_k \sum_l Y_{jkl} \leq Z_j m_j \quad \text{for each j}$$

4. Number of DCs to be open is fixed

$$\sum_j Z_j = n \quad \{ n = \text{desired number of DCs} \}$$

5. Bundling of products (restraining one customer to be assigned to only one DC for all products):

$$\sum_l Y_{jkl} \leq w_{jk} \times B \quad \text{for each j and k } \{ B \text{ is a large number} \}$$

$$\sum_j w_{jk} \leq 1 \quad \text{for all k}$$

In the absence of facility data, it may be tempting to ignore the facility costs in the equation. Since the solver seeks a minimum cost solution, it will assign demands to facilities that minimize the transportation costs only. It does not recognize the constraint on the number of facilities to be opened as there is no extra cost attached for opening more facilities. It is essential to assign each

facility at least a notional cost so that the solver does not seek a solution where more than the desired number of facilities is open.

The above objective function is formulated for capacitated facilities with a capacity limitation  $m_j$ . In reality, a warehouse or DC will have a limit on the annual throughput it can deal with. There will be a limit on the maximum quantity of goods that can be stocked at a given time due to space limitations.

The above set of constraints may give solutions where the capacity constraint is ignored and assignment of customer demands exceeds the capacity. This issue can be addressed by imposing a penalty on any excess throughput at the facility beyond the limit set on capacity. Since the solver seeks a minimum cost solution, any solution with a penalty is likely to be less optimal and hence such a solution will be discarded. It is then very important to select a good value for the penalty. Typically, if there is an option to lease additional space, the cost of leasing the facility may represent the penalty introduced here. The solver will look at this problem as two facilities with different costs, the more expensive facility (the additional space leased) to be chosen only once the less expensive facility (the original DC) has been filled to capacity. Customers will be assigned to this additional facility if the cost of assigning them here is lower than assigning them to another facility. If this is not an option, the solver must be prevented from assigning any demand greater than the capacity to that facility. This may be achieved by assigning a high value to the penalty cost. Adding a penalty clause to the problem formulation results in the addition of more integer variables, making the problem tougher to solve.

## ***2.5 Insight SAILS***

### **2.5.1. Introduction to SAILS:**

Insight: It is truly a global optimization model. The system recommends a combined vendor, production and distribution network that minimizes cost or weighted cumulative production and

distribution times, subject to meeting estimated demand and restrictions on local content, offset trade, and joint capacity for multiple products, echelons, and time periods.<sup>5</sup>

The SAILS solvers are computer based procedures designed to find the best possible strategic logistics network design from among several possible alternatives, best meaning least cost, possibly subject to managerially imposed restrictions and constraints.

SAILS is a product of ongoing R & D efforts in large-scale optimization at INSIGHT Inc., a supplier of logistics management support systems. Coupled with INSIGHT's logistics data management modules and graphic user interfaces, SAILS is a capable logistics management support system.

As the logistics management community has become more sophisticated in the use of modeling systems, the logistics systems themselves have become more complex, giving rise to the need for more modeling power. In addition to the classical distribution network issues, new questions are being raised about raw materials options, the scheduling of multi-stage manufacturing operations, and the best use of multi-capability production facilities. SAILS addresses these and the other following complex logistics management issues.

#### **2.5.1.1. Network Rationalization Issues**

1. Assignments of customers to distribution centers (DCs)
2. Number and locations of DCs
3. Mission of each DC - inventories and service territory
4. Assignments of DCs to plants by product
5. Number and locations of plants
6. Mission of each plant - production by product, inventories, and service territory.

#### **2.5.1.2. "What If " Questions**

1. Business decision and policy issues

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<sup>5</sup> Supply Chain Optimization – Keely L. Croxton, Thomas L. Magnanti, MIT (Jan, 1996)



Plant capacity expansion  
New product introduction  
Shipment planning policy analysis  
DC capacity expansion or elimination  
Multi-division distribution system merger.

### **2.5.1.3. Sensitivity Issues**

1. Distribution cost vs. customer service
2. Distribution cost as function of number of DCs
3. Demand forecasts.

### **2.5.2. Description of SAILS<sup>6</sup>**

SAILS consists of user-friendly graphical interfaces, a data management system for model generation, and INSIGHT's proprietary optimizing solver. SAILS is a logistics network modeling tool that can be used for simple models where the data are entered by the user through a graphical user interface as well as for complex models where the data may exist in the form of millions of shipment transactions. The data management features of SAILS permit the user to choose the level of model complexity. A great deal of data generation can be handled automatically such as customer zone definition and freight rate generation.

Once a modeling database has been created, the scenario generation features of SAILS facilitate rapid generation and evaluation of many alternate scenarios for analysis. There are also numerous shipment planning controls which permit the user to evaluate the network impact of various shipment planning options such as pooling, stop-offs, pickups, and direct plant shipments.

When a given scenario has been generated, the optimizing solver selects from among the billions of alternative structures and flows, that one network design which minimizes total cost for that

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<sup>6</sup> SAILS Concepts: A Handbook for SAILS Users, Volumes 1 & 2 (Users Guide)

scenario. The solver is a mixed integer linear program that uses an advanced technique called network factorization to achieve solution speed for large problems.

### **2.5.3. Modeling using SAILS ODS**

#### **2.5.3.1. The inputs to SAILS**

- Customer demand - can be forecast or last year's historical shipments in either transaction form or in some more highly aggregated form
- Aggregated product and customer identification
- Facility data for plants and DCs - includes processing rates, costs, and capacities as well as location
- Transportation options and rates for plant to DC, DC to DC, and DC to customer shipments
- Various policy considerations such as shipment planning rules, customer service requirements, and DC inventory restrictions.

#### **2.5.3.2. The outputs from SAILS**

for each scenario generated and optimized include:

##### **Manufacturing**

- Which plant should produce which products and in what quantities
- Which distribution centers should be served by each plant.

##### **Distribution Centers**

- Which distribution centers should be open and which should be closed
- Which products should be carried in each distribution center
- Which customers should be supplied from each distribution center, given customer service objectives.

##### **Customer Support Patterns**

- Map display of customer service area for each distribution center

- Graphical display of number of customers served by distance intervals from distribution centers.

### **Financial Information**

- Total production/distribution system cost
- Transportation cost -- Plants to distribution centers; Distribution centers to customers
- Warehousing and inventory cost (fixed and variable)
- Production cost.

SAILS provides many valuable facilities for dealing with the typically large files of logistics data. The model generator performs all of the tasks commonly associated with the "matrix generator" front end of conventional optimization systems, and also many of the tasks commonly associated with a data base management system.

SAILS is a demand driven model. The aggregate commodity flows in the network are induced exclusively in response to customer demands. Flow on a particular arc may occur either because of favorable economics or capacity limits that must be satisfied. Either way, decisions made by a demand driven model are influenced strongly by product volume. In other words, products with high demands will influence the final solution far more than lightly demanded commodities.

#### **2.5.4. The SAILS Solvers**

SAILS consists of 2 solver models that can be used to define and solve a network optimization situation:

1. SAILS ODS
2. SAILS Optima

##### **2.5.4.1. SAILS ODS**

The Optimizer for Distribution Systems (ODS) is a 3-echelon model that can be used to design a straightforward finished goods production / distribution logistics network like the one planned. It

can model Plants, Distribution Centers and Customer Regions as the network location nodes. The corresponding links that are modeled are Replenishment (from Plant to DC) and Outbound (From DC to Customer Region).

#### **2.5.4.2. SAILS Optima**

The other solver in the SAILS, Optima, can represent multiple stages of a manufacturing process inside a given plant location, using multiple discrete production lines per stage. It can be used to model networks ranging from finished goods production / distribution to fully integrate supply chain systems. Optima can be used to model a complete supply chain from source of raw materials to finished product customers with any number of echelons.

Due to its complexity, Optima typically requires more human and computer resources for master database preparation and manipulation than does a typical ODS model. For this reason, the ODS was chosen as the solver for this study.

## **Chapter 3.: Model Data and Network Definition**

The objective of this thesis was to examine the various courses of action that the company could follow in their attempts to redesign their distribution network. This chapter describes the data used in the model to define the network.

### ***3.1. Description of the optimization model***

**3.1.1. The Objective of the Model** is to minimize the sum of:

#### **1. Transportation Costs**

- Replenishment (from Plant to DC)
- Outbound (From DC to Customer Region)

#### **2. Facility Costs**

- Distribution Center
- fixed costs
- variable costs
- Penalties for violation of capacity constraints

**3.1.2. The Decision Variables for the model** to solve are:

#### **1. Network Flow**

- the amount of each finished product that flows through each DC location
- the amount of each finished product that flows on each Replenishment link
- the amount of each finished product that flows on each Outbound link

#### **2. Structural**

- Open / Close decision for each DC location
- Single DC assignment for each customer region X customer class X product bundle

**3.1.3. The Constraints to be defined for the model** (limits on the decision variables) are:

**1. Network Flow:**

- All customer demand must be satisfied
- Total demand for each finished product is equal to total quantity manufactured.
- Total quantity of each finished product shipped from a DC location is equal to total quantity of the given product shipped to the given DC.

(Mass Balance Equations – Inflow = Outflow to be followed for each DC)

- Total quantity of each finished product shipped from a Plant location is equal to total quantity of the given product manufactured as the given Plant. (Mass Balance Equations – Inflow = Outflow to be followed for each plant)

**2. Structural:**

- each customer region – customer class – product bundle is assigned to exactly one DC location.

**3. Facility:** (these constraints are optional):

- Capacity limits on production – arising from machine or process capacities
- Capacity limits on throughput at DCs – arising out of space limitations

**3.2 Data Sources**

The data used in the analysis in this thesis was based on the company's actual transaction data from the previous year. The basic data sets provided by the company were:

**1. Existing Situation:**

- Location of plants, CDCs, DCs – by 5 digit zip codes
- Location of Customers – by 3 digit zip codes
- Product-plant relationship – what product is made where
- Product flow quantities –

- Plant to CDC
- CDC to DC
- DC to customer – by product, by mode

## **2. Plans for the Future:**

- Location of DCs: How many, what locations locked open and what locations are probable candidates
- Likely Number of DCs

The data was provided in the form of Microsoft Excel sheets and was adapted to the specified formats as required by SAILS ODS.

## ***3.3 The Model***

### **3.3.1. The Existing Network:**

Products (4,000 SKUs) are manufactured at 10 geographically dispersed plants. Shipments from these plants are consolidated at 4 Central Distribution Centers which are used as replenishment points for the 7 distribution centers. The present customer base comprises of approximately 25,000 geographically dispersed ship-to points.

### **3.3.2. The Planned Network:**

The future plan is to move from a 3-echelon network to a 2-echelon network. In this network, the middle level CDCs are eliminated and products are shipped direct to DCs from the manufacturing plants. Also, in the new network, the number of DCs is reduced to 3 from 7.

### **3.3.3. Products:**

The range of products made and sold is approximately 4,000 SKUs. However, to simplify the data for the model, 15 product families are considered, each made at only one plant. It is assumed that each product has similar characteristics in terms of product density, packaging, etc.

### **3.3.4. Transportation**

The actual freight movement occurred by 5 modes –

- Truckload (FTL)
- Less Than Truckload (LTL)
- Package
- Expedited
- Pickup

For the purposes of modeling, the above modes were considered at the following rates:

FTL, LTL, Pickup : @ Yellow 500, 1999 rates with a discount of 75%

Package, Expedited : @ UPS Ground, 1999 rates

The built-in library of rates in SAILS was used for the model.

The number of plants modeled was 10 as opposed to the 7 physical plants that the company actually has. This was done to accommodate the outsourced products in the system flows. **Table 3-1** as given below, summarizes the plants and the products that are made there.

<b>SI #</b>	<b>Manufacturing Plant Location</b>	<b>Product No.</b>
1	Drummondville, Quebec (Canada)	103
2	Manchester, NH	105, 106, 107
3	Maybrook, NY	102
4	St.Marys, PA	100
5	Versailles, KY	103
6	Winchester, KY	101, 121,122
7	Juarez, Mexico	101
8	Elk Grove Village, IL	112, 114 (Outsourced)
9	Eastern Factory Warehouse	104 (Outsourced)
10	Western Factory Warehouse	130 (Outsourced)

Table 3-1: Manufacturing Plants and Products

With the above information, the total customer demand was mapped back to the manufacturing plants to yield a table of outflows from each of the plants.



### **3.3.5. Data Collection and Aggregation:**

A typical network optimization problem requires overwhelmingly large amounts of data collection. For the purpose of this study, data was collected as per the scope of study defined and aggregated so as to have minimal impact on the results, yet simplify the model to manageable proportions.

Aggregation may result in loss of some information and so it is always an issue on how much to aggregate. There are two main reasons for aggregating data:

- The first is that the original data will result in a large model that may be difficult to handle and may take a very long time to solve. The time taken to solve the problem grows exponentially with the number of customers in more complex models.
- The second reason is that aggregation of demand data improves the accuracy of the forecast demand. The ability to forecast demand at an aggregate product and customer level is much better than that to forecast at the individual customer – product level.

1. Location of customers, plants, existing and proposed warehouses.
2. Customer Demand: The 25,000 customer ship-to points were aggregated to 915 3-digit zip code locations. A single customer located at the center of that zip code area represented all customers within the area defined by a 3-digit zip code.
3. Products: In order to aggregate the 4,000 SKUs, they were aggregated into product groups, based on the similarity in distribution pattern and product type. In this case, the products were essentially variations in the models and style and differed in type of packing (as in 6-pack vs 8 pack). This enabled the aggregation of products into 15 types, with each type made at only one plant.
4. Annual demand for each product by customer location. Ideally, considering the fact that the location decision will impact the firm for the next few years, future changes in customer demand should be taken into consideration while designing the network.
5. Transportation rates by mode. The SAILS software has built-in rates for Yellow-500 and UPS with a provision to scale these as required. These rates were used to project the costs for the future network.

6. Shipment Profiling: The flows in the model are cost on the basis of the Shipment sizes and mode. The profile into or from a node was based on the how much material passed through the node, in how many shipments and by what mode. The shipments into / from each node were averaged for each mode to give a profile for the shipments. It was assumed that the shipment profile would not change for change in configuration of the network.
7. Warehousing and facility costs – fixed, labor, inventory carrying, etc. These were assumed independent of location and hence ignored for the study.
8. Order processing costs were also considered invariable and hence ignored.

### **3.3.6. The Design Questions and Description of the models developed:**

A series of models were developed and run on the software to study the various issues involved in the network optimization. This section provides a description of the models that were developed to answer the questions posed:

#### **Q.1. What would be the customer allocations scenario if there were to be 3DCs in the network –**

- (i) Bethlehem, PA
- (ii) Ontario, CA
- (iii) Versailles, KY

**OSNEW3:** This model mapped the existing customer demand at 915 3 digit zip codes to the 3 DCs.

#### **Q.2. How do the costs in the new system compare with the existing system?**

**OS7FTL:** Mapped the existing customer demand as flows from the plants to customers through the 7 DCs. Modeling the network including 4 CDCs was beyond the scope of this thesis and these were omitted. The products in this model flowed from the plants to the DCs as truckload.

**OS7OLD:** This model was developed as a variation with the shipment profile from plants resembling what the company expected it to be for a 3 DC model.

Both these models were used to compare costs between the 3 DC and 7 DC scenarios.

**Q.3. If it were possible to select the location for a third DC, assuming that Bethlehem, PA and Ontario, CA were locked open, what would that be?**

**OSNEW1:** It was defined to this model that the required number of DCs was 3, out of which, 2 DCs - Bethlehem, PA and Ontario, CA were locked open. The solver would select the optimal location from 8 other locations identified.

**Q.4. What if there is a capacity constraint on the DCs?**

How will the customer assignments and the costs in the system change? Would the location of the third DC change?

**OS3NCAP8:** This model was adapted from the OSNEW1 model with addition of a constraint on the maximum capacity or throughput permitted on a DC. This capacity was constrained at 150 Million pounds. A penalty of \$1,000 / CWT was imposed for violating the capacity.

**OS3NCAP5:** This model was also adapted from the OSNEW1 model and the capacity was constrained at 100 Million pounds. A penalty of \$1,000 / CWT was imposed for violating the capacity.

**OS3NCAPBI:** This model was adapted from the OS3NCAP8 model with increase in the capacity violation penalty to \$100,000 / CWT.

The lower capacity violation penalty represented a case where it could be possible to expand capacity by leasing extra space. The higher penalty represented the situation where the capacity could not be expanded.

**Q.5. How do we know that 3 is the correct number? Should it be 4? Or 5?**

**OSNEW4:** This model was adapted from the OSNEW1 model. With the same set of choices for location for the new DCs, the model was constrained to seek optimal locations for 4 DCs.

**OSNEW5:** This model was also adapted from the OSNEW1 model, with a constraint for the model to choose 5 optimal locations.

## Chapter 4.: Results and Conclusions:

The objective of this thesis was to analyze some of the issues that the company was faced with as they proceeded to change the configuration of their distribution network. The problem identification, data and network modeling aspects were discussed in the preceding chapters. This section focuses on a discussion and analysis of the results obtained through different scenario runs of the model. Some of the main concerns critical to the design of the network were defined in chapter 3. This chapter answers those questions on the basis of an analysis of the results obtained.

### 4.1. What would be the customer assignments if there were to be DCs at 3 predetermined locations in the network?

#### OSNEW3

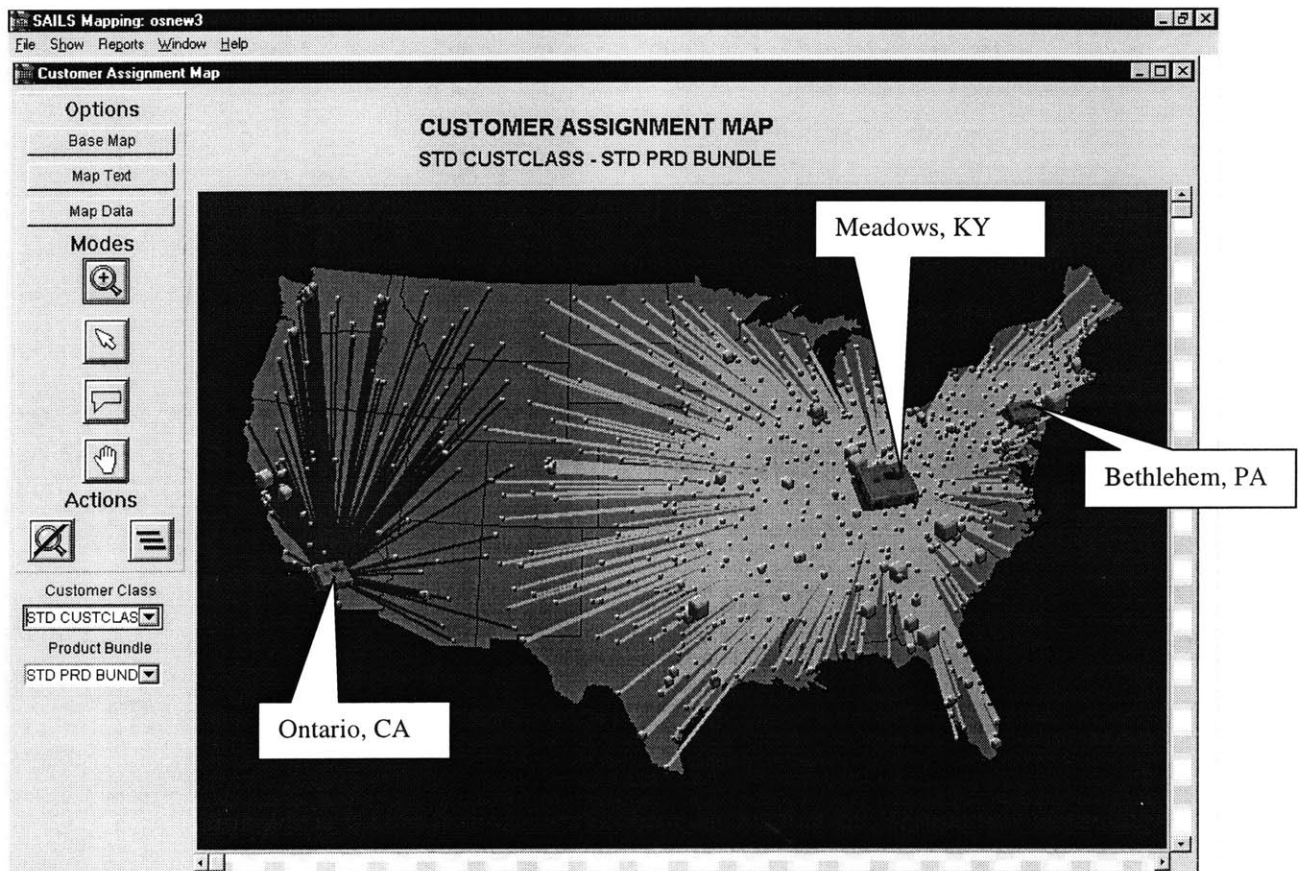
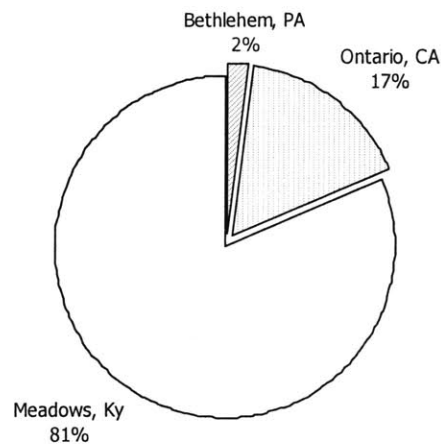


Figure 4-1: Customer Assignment map for 3 predetermined locations

The above customer assignment map shows that the Kentucky facility will be the largest of the three facilities in the 3 DC network. The facility handles the largest volume of the 3 DCs. A detailed text description of the customer assignments generated by SAILS is given at **Appendix.1**.

Customer service Histograms showing the portion of assigned demand covered by each of the DCs are given in **Appendix.2**. Bethlehem, PA has a small service area, meeting all its assigned demand within a radius of 250 miles. Meadows has more densely spread demand upto 1,500 miles. Ontario, on the other hand, serves a lower demand upto 1,500miles, but with most of it being served within 500 miles.

The system costs for this 3 DC model are compared with the 7 DC model in **Table 4-1**. Also, **Table 4-2** gives a comparison between the costs and activities at the various locations under the 7 DC versus the 3 DC situation.



**Figure 4-2 Share of demand served by each DC in a 3 DC network**

## 4.2. How do the costs in the new system compare with the existing system?

### OS7FTL:

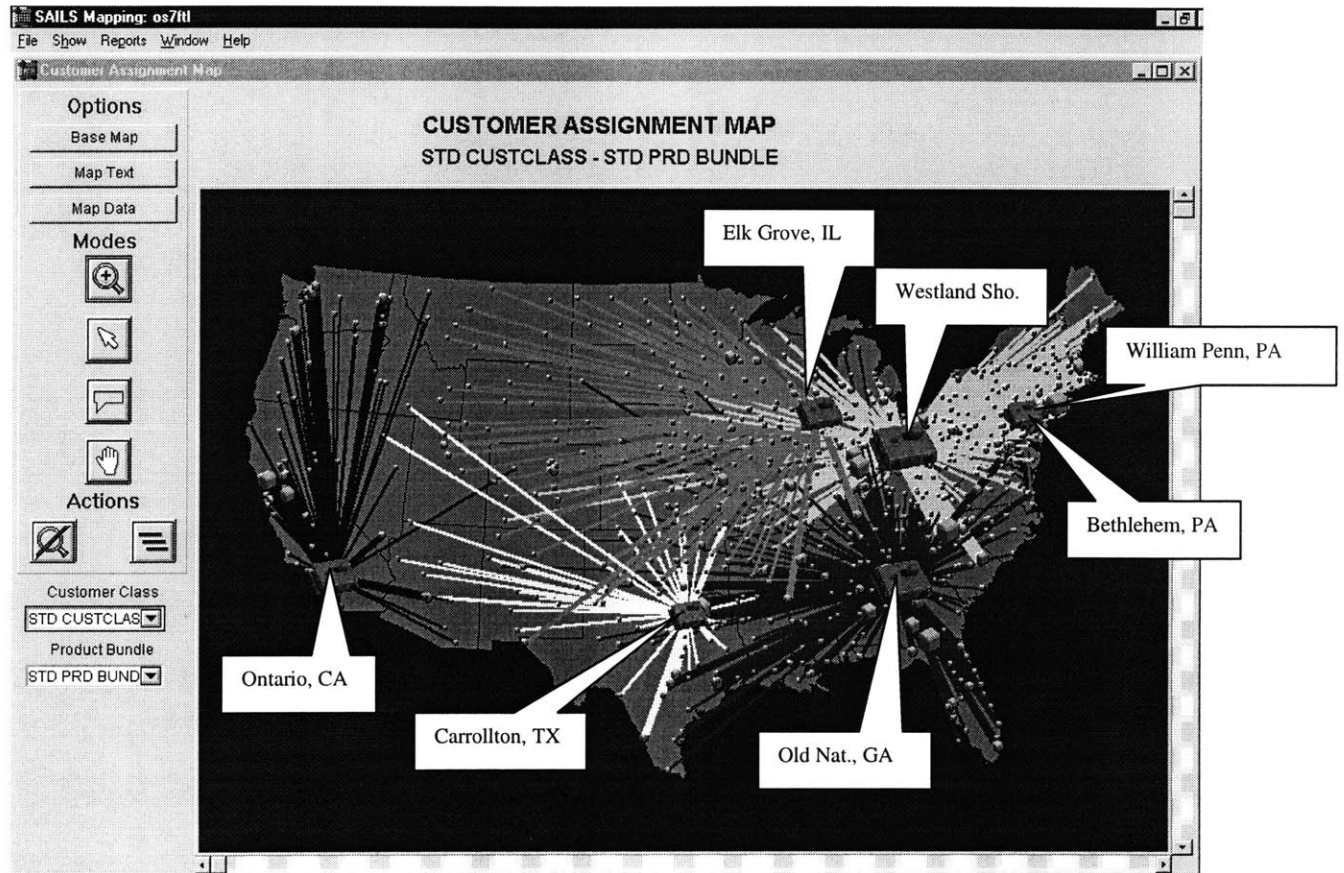


Figure 4-3: Customer Assignment map for the existing 7 DC network

The above customer assignment map indicates that the Carrollton, TX, Bethlehem, PA and the William Penn., PA DCs have fewer customer assignments compared to the others. In fact, the detailed text report indicates that the William Penn., PA DC has no customer assignment whatsoever. All the demand is assigned to the Bethlehem, PA DC as that happens to be co-located with a manufacturing facility. The solver provides a mathematical optimal solution. It indicates that only one of the two - William Penn or Bethlehem may be assigned any customers in an optimal network. The two are located so close that the solver eliminates one altogether, thereby saving on the total facility costs. Locations that are closely located enjoy essentially the same access to available demand, share virtually identical freight rates and usually exhibit

similar cost structures. Hence these cannot be meaningfully differentiated for location decisions. Factors like existing facilities, interstate highway access, rail siding, dock access, EPA regulations, soil conditions, tax laws and other such matters should ideally be considered before the actual modeling. Such issues are beyond the scope of this mathematical model.

**OS7OLD:**

The company believed that in switching to a direct-to-DC network, many shipments from the plants would become LTL shipments as against the existing truckload shipments from the plants. By eliminating the CDCs, the advantage gained through consolidating shipments to truckloads is lost and this results in an increase in the total costs of the system. In this case, the inbound to DC costs increase because the LTL mode is more costly than the full truckload. There was no substantial change in the outbound costs from the DC to the customers as the profile there was not changing.

Details of the comparison between costs in the three models is given in **Table 4-1**.

	<b>OS7FTL</b>	<b>OS7Old</b>	<b>OSNEW3</b>
	<b>7 Existing @ FTL</b>	<b>7 Existing @ LTL</b>	<b>Planned 3</b>
<b><u>System-wide</u></b>			
Volume Flow (CWT)	2,233,706	2,233,706	2,233,706
Replenishment Cost	\$ 25,554,000	\$ 26,899,000	\$ 23,729,000
Outbound Cost	\$ 23,440,000	\$ 23,400,000	\$ 25,346,000
Facility Costs @1,000 / Facility	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 3,000
Penalty Costs			
Total Cost	\$ 49,000,000	\$ 50,305,000	\$ 49,078,000
Overall Demand Wt Avg	394.02	384.23	543.45
Avg Cost / CWT	21.937	22.521	21.972

Table 4-1: Comparison of system costs between the Old & New DCs



By changing to a 3 DC network from 7 DCs, the distance to customers is increasing. Table 4-1 indicates that the outbound demand weighted distance for the 3 DC network increases to 543.45 miles from 394.02 in the 7 DC network. This would indicate the possibility of longer lead times and hence reduction in service levels. The outbound costs thus increased substantially as in the new scenario, the demand is being met from a larger weighted average distance.

	<b>OS7FTL</b>	<b>OS7Old</b>	<b>OSNEW3</b>
	<b>7 Existing @ FTL</b>	<b>7 Existing @ LTL</b>	<b>Planned 3</b>
<b><u>Bethlehem Flow</u></b>	82,361	64,261	41,974
Cost in	1,110	913	641
Cost Out	814	707	506
Total Cost (1000\$)	1,924	1,620	1,147
Overall Demand Wt Avg	75.36	82.08	93.41
<b><u>Ontario Flow</u></b>	346,552	346,487	374,577
Cost in	6,140	6,426	6,980
Cost Out	3,319	3,318	3,754
Total Cost	9,459	9,744	10,734
Overall Demand Wt Avg	439.32	439.32	460.62
<b><u>Meadows Ky - Flow</u></b>			1,817,155
Cost in			16,107
Cost Out			21,086
Total Cost			37,193
Overall Demand Wt Avg			570.92
<b><u>Old National GA</u></b>	612,090	542,632	
Cost in	6,625	6,090	
Cost Out	5,798	5,123	
Total Cost	12,423	11,213	
Overall Demand Wt Avg	395.11	354.57	

<b><u>Elk Grove Flow</u></b>	277,429	288,367	
Cost in	972	3,257	
Cost Out	3,555	3,713	
Total Cost	4,527	6,970	
Overall Demand Wt Avg	459.55	478.03	
<b><u>Carrollton TX Flow</u></b>	118,646	154,130	
Cost in	1,518	2,156	
Cost Out	954	1,109	
Total Cost	2,472	3,265	
Overall Demand Wt Avg	218.18	175.78	
<b><u>Westland Shoppoh Flow</u></b>	796,628	837,829	
Cost in	7,188	8,057	
Cost Out	9,000	9,431	
Total Cost	16,188	17,488	
Overall Demand Wt Avg	409.78	409.89	
<b><u>William Penn Flow</u></b>	-	-	
Cost in	-	-	
Cost Out	-	-	
Total Cost	-	-	
Overall Demand Wt Avg			
<b><u>Indianapolis, IN</u></b>	82,361	64,261	
Cost in	1,110	913	
Cost Out	814	707	
Total Cost	1,924	1,620	
Overall Demand Wt Avg	75.36	82.08	

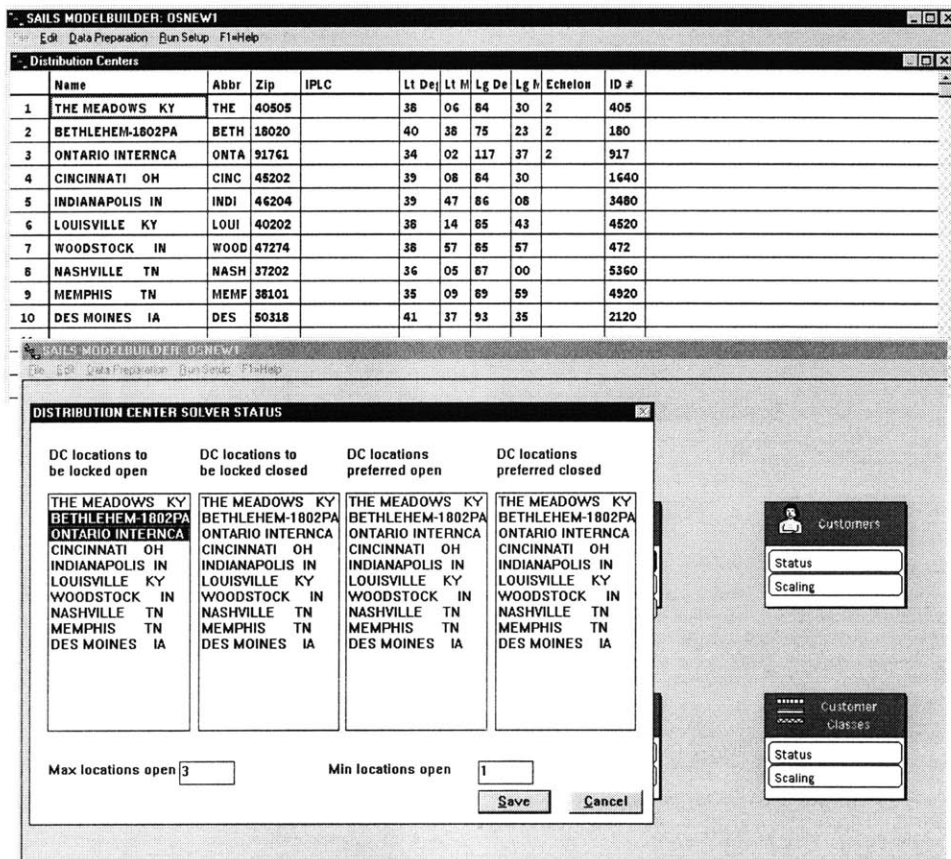
**Table 4-2 Comparison of Costs at DC level between Old and New Networks**

The shift from 7 DC network to 3 DC network also indicates an increase in the weighted average distance for each of the DCs. Even the 2 existing DCs will serve customers at an increased weighted average distance. Customer Service histograms showing the assignment of demand to each of the 7 DCs are given in appendix-3.

**4.3. If it were possible to select the location for a third DC, assuming that Bethlehem, PA and Ontario, CA were locked open, what would that be?**

**OSNEW1:**

During its growth phase, a company would have purchased land at various locations as an investment for future use. Land does not depreciate and can be used to build another plant or even storage facilities. In this case, the company had a stretch of land at Meadows, KY and was looking at the optimality of setting up a DC there in the new network under consideration. It was already decided that the DCs at Bethlehem, PA and Ontario, CA would definitely remain open in the new network. The question that remained was to explore whether Meadows was an optimal location. To address this issue, a model was created with 10 possible locations from which the solver was required to select 3 locations that were optimal from the perspective of a supply chain network optimization. Out of the 10, - Bethlehem, PA and Ontario, CA were defined as locations already decided. The 10 locations selected as options were as described in **figure 4-4**.



**Figure 4-4: 10 Optional locations for selecting 3 DCs**

With the above constraints the model selected Meadows as the optimal location for the third DC, from the given set of choices and assigned customers to DCs as shown in **figure 4-5**.

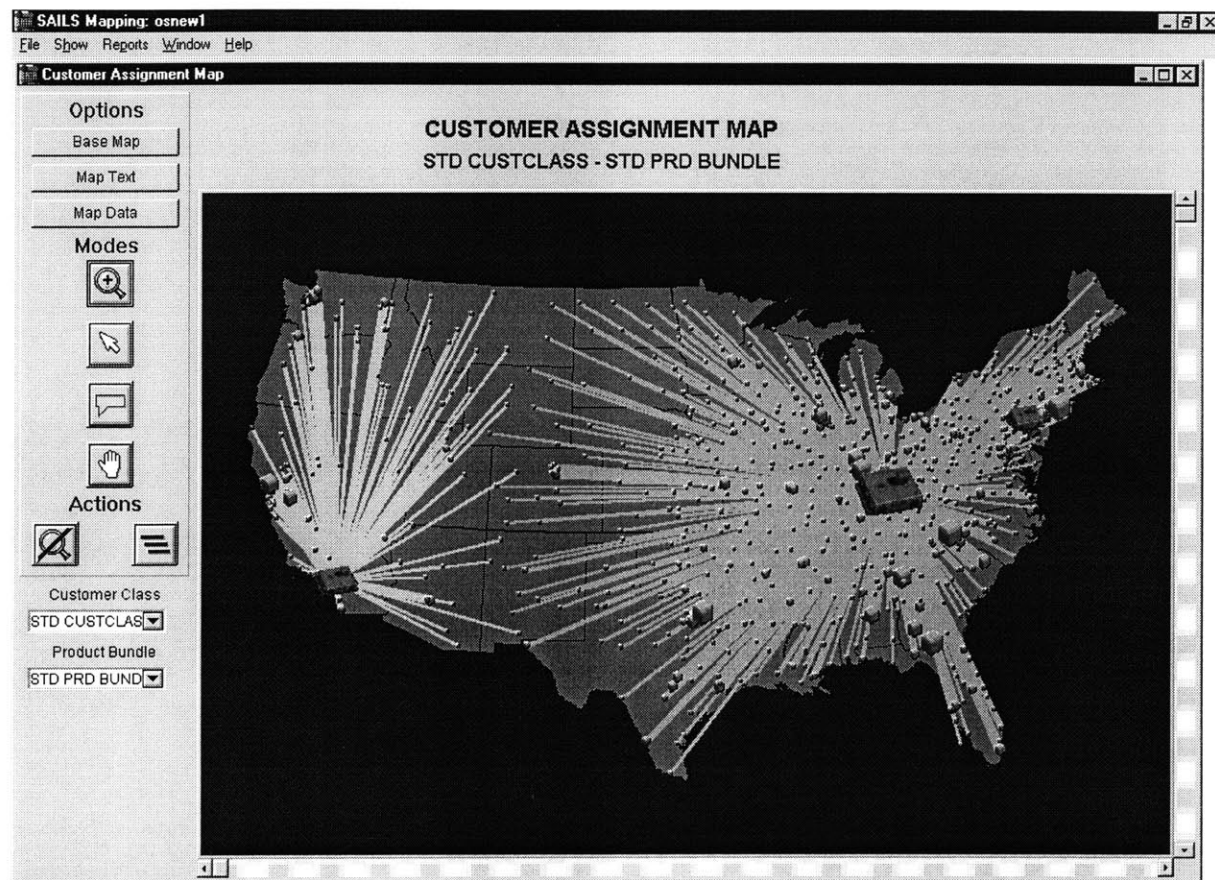


Figure 4-5: Customer Assignments in 3 DC network.

The system costs in this set of assignments were the same as described in **Table 4-1** for model OSNEW3 since the same customer demand is being assigned to the same 3 DCs.

The solver is minimizing the cost of satisfying customer demand from the 10 plants, moving the products through the DCs in different combinations. At Meadows, KY, the largest manufacturing plant is co-located with the DC. The solver automatically selects this as the DC location as a major portion of material movement from Meadows, KY to other DCs can be eliminated.

#### 4.5 What if there was a capacity constraint on the DCs?

The next question was to test the robustness of this optimality. How would the customer assignments and the costs in the system change? Would the location of the third DC change?

To address these issues, the OSNEW1 model was taken as a base and modified to include additional capacity constraints. The results were checked at two levels of capacity constraints -- 150 million pounds and 100 million pounds and two levels of penalty for crossing the capacity limits - \$1,000 & \$100,000. The new models were labeled OS3NCAP8 and OS3NCAP5 for penalty of \$1,000 and OS3CAPBI and OS5CAPBI for penalty cost of \$100,000. At a capacity constraint of 150 million pounds, both runs (OS3NCAP8 and OS5CAPBI) indicated that Meadows, KY was the optimal location for the third DC. With low penalty cost, the solver found that Meadows was the optimal location even after paying a small penalty. With a low penalty cost, the solver identifies a solution with a low transportation cost and an admissible penalty. This could be viewed as the cost of additional space leased to enhance the capacity. A high penalty cost indicates that the capacity may not be increased and so the solver identifies a solution with no capacity violation but a higher transportation cost. The total cost for both solutions is within 1% in accordance with the tolerance limit set for the solver.

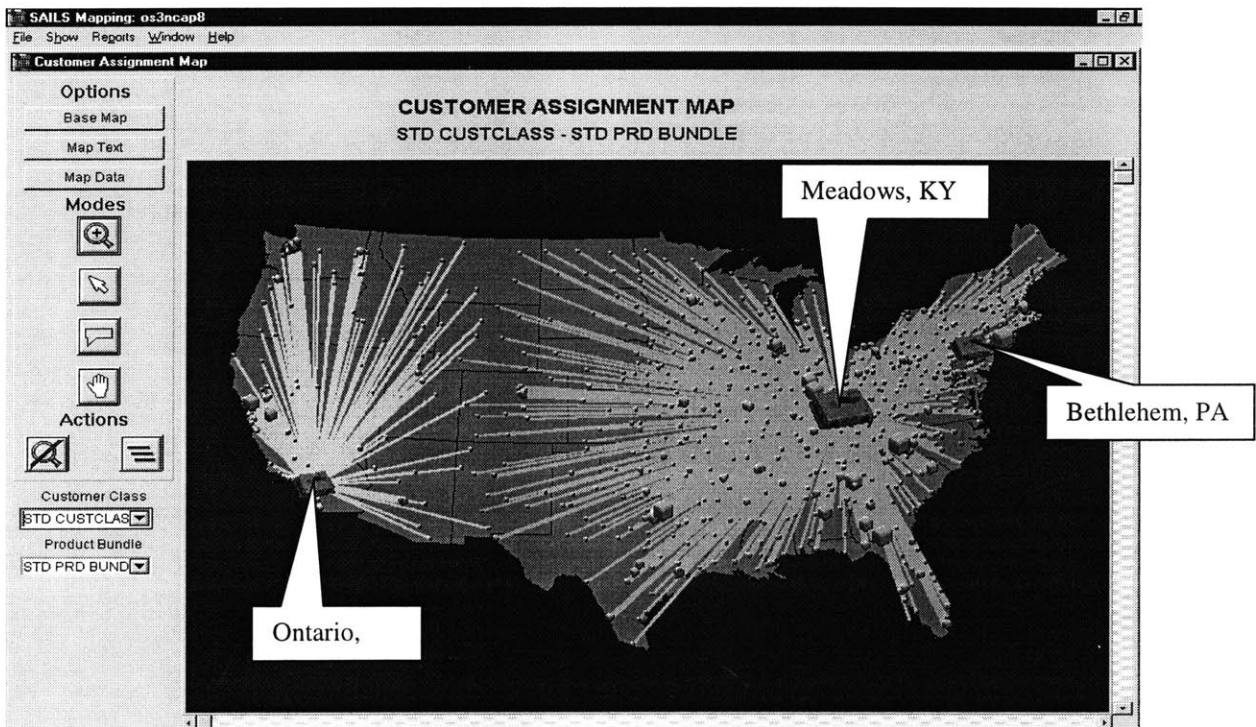


Figure 4-6 Customer Assignments Map in 3 DC network with capacity constraint of 150M & \$1,000 penalty

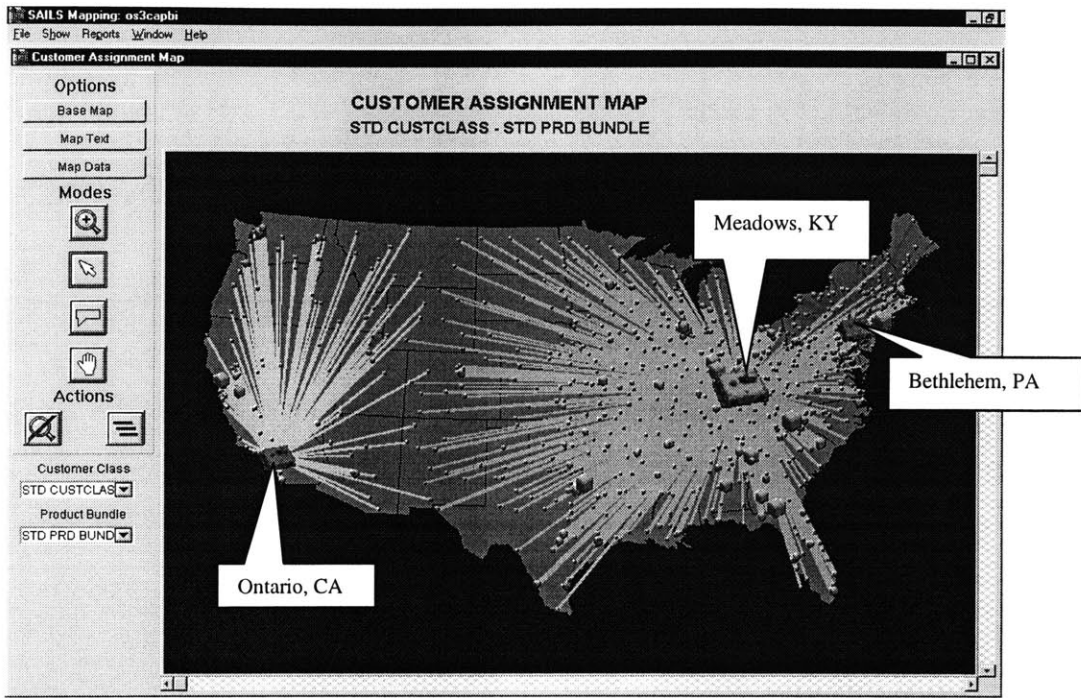


Figure 4-7 Customer Assignments in a 3 DC network with capacity constraint of 150M and penalty of \$100,000

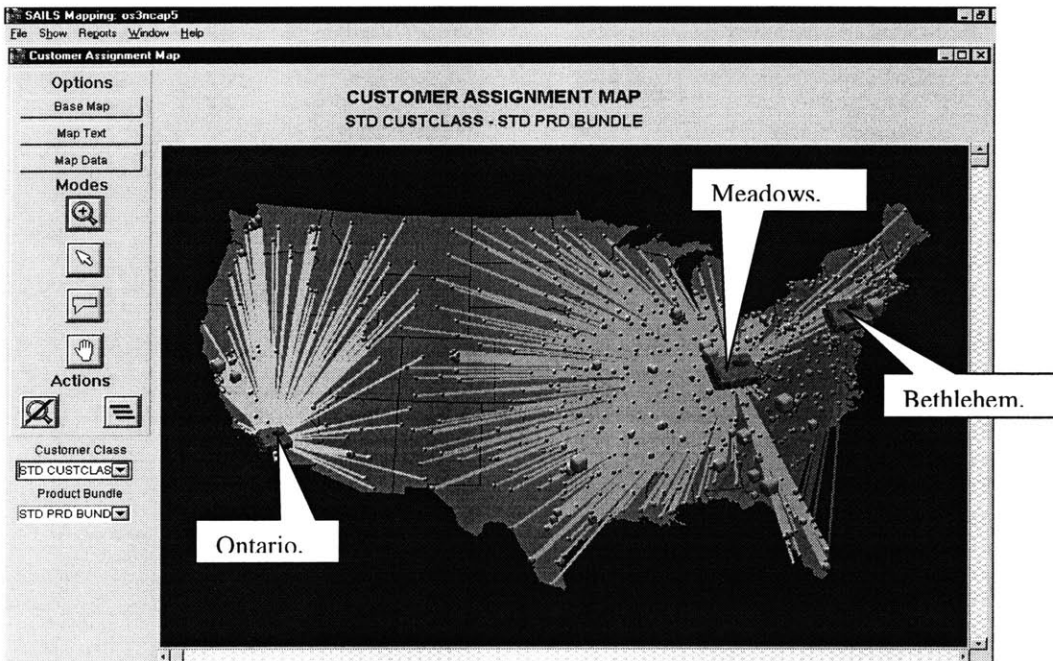


Figure 4-8: Customer Assignment map with 3 DC network at a capacity constraint of 100M



**Table 4-3** Compares the costs in the system for the four conditions – no capacity constraint, and the 2 levels of capacity constraint with the penalties.

	OSNEW1	OS3NCap8	OS3CAPBI	OS3NCap5
	Choose 3/10	Cap=150M	Cap=150M	Cap=100M (50%)
		Penlty=\$1,000	Penlty=\$100,000	
<b>System-wide</b>				
Volume Flow (CWT)	2,233,706	2,233,706	2,233,706	2,233,706
(Pounds)	223,370,600	223,370,600	223,370,600	223,370,600
Replenishment Cost	\$ 23,729,000	\$ 24,825,000	\$ 24,934,000	\$ 26,805,000
Outbound Cost	\$ 25,346,000	\$ 24,631,000	\$ 24,884,000	\$ 25,095,000
Facility Costs @ 1,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000
Penalty Costs		\$ 811,000	\$ -	
Total Cost	\$ 49,078,000	\$ 50,270,000	\$ 49,821,000	\$ 51,903,000

Table 4-3: Comparison of system costs at different capacity and penalty levels

This analysis was conducted to analyze costs from a perspective of transportation costs. The facility costs were taken as the same nominal cost for the different capacity levels, so that the solver did not select more than the number of DCs wanted. In reality, the cost structure for DCs with different capacities would be different. SAILS is capable of including different fixed and variable costs for each candidate facility, but the issue was beyond the scope of this study.

A comparison of the different costs for the 3 DCs under the capacity constraint scenarios is given in **Table 4-3**. As can be seen from the figure ABC as well as TABLE XYZ, the customer allocations changed with available capacity. The service zone of the KY facility reduced with reduction in the allowable throughput. Correspondingly, the service area for the Bethlehem, PA facility increased. As capacity decreased, customer assignments migrated from Meadows KY to Bethlehem, PA. The solver seeks to minimize the total of the system and so it recalculated all the

assignments and chose the combination of assignments that was the lowest in costs subject to the capacity constraints. The customer assignments that switched were located closer to the Bethlehem facility and resulted in a lower increase in the total cost as compared to the other customers.

	OSNEW1	OS3NCap8	OS3CAPBI	OS3NCap5
	Choose 3/10	Cap=150M	Cap=150M	Cap=100M
		Pnlty=\$1,000	Pnlty=\$100,000	
<b><u>Bethlehem Flow</u></b>	41,974	351,017	359,136	859,129
Cost in	641	4,521	4,586	10,866
Cost Out	506	3,561	4,189	9,425
Total Cost (1000\$)	1,147	8,082	8,775	20,291
Overall Demand Wt Avg	93.41	126.35	156.86	370.80
Avg Cost / CWT	27.33	23.02	24.43	23.62
<b><u>Ontario Flow</u></b>	374,577	374,577	374,577	374,577
Cost in	6,980	6,980	6,980	6,980
Cost Out	3,754	3,754	3,754	3,754
Total Cost	10,734	10,734	10,734	10,734
Overall Demand Wt Avg	460.62	460.62	460.62	460.62
Avg Cost / CWT	28.66	28.66	28.66	28.66
<b><u>Meadows Ky - Flow</u></b>	1,817,155	1,508,112	1,499,993	1,000,000
Cost in	16,107	13,324	13,369	8,959
Cost Out	21,086	17,316	16,941	11,916
Total Cost	37,193	30,640	30,310	20,875
Overall Demand Wt Avg			543.90	568.64
Avg Cost / CWT	20.47	20.32	20.21	20.88

Table 4-4: Comparison of costs at the DCs for different capacity and penalty conditions

It was found that changes in the capacity constraint did not switch any customers between Meadows, KY and Ontario, CA. Most production for the products takes place in the eastern part



of the country, and the products served out of the CA facility moved there before shipment to customers. The increase in costs for switching customers from KY to CA were higher than the increase due to switching from KY to PA and hence the solver chose to change assignments for the KY to PA pairs.

It was notable that the system costs were lower with the third DC at KY rather than they would be with locating the third DC any of the other 7 options that were considered. In fact, the solver found that it would be more cost effective to pay a penalty for overshooting the capacity limitation as opposed to reassigning a customer to another DC. This also means that the next lowest cost for changing the allocation of a customer was at least equivalent to the penalty amount and to change the assignment of a customer would have increased the transportation costs on that lane beyond the amount.

This exercise was not intended to arrive at the optimal capacity for the DC but only to check the sensitivity of the location selection to capacity constraints. However, the solutions described here are within 1% of the optimal solution.

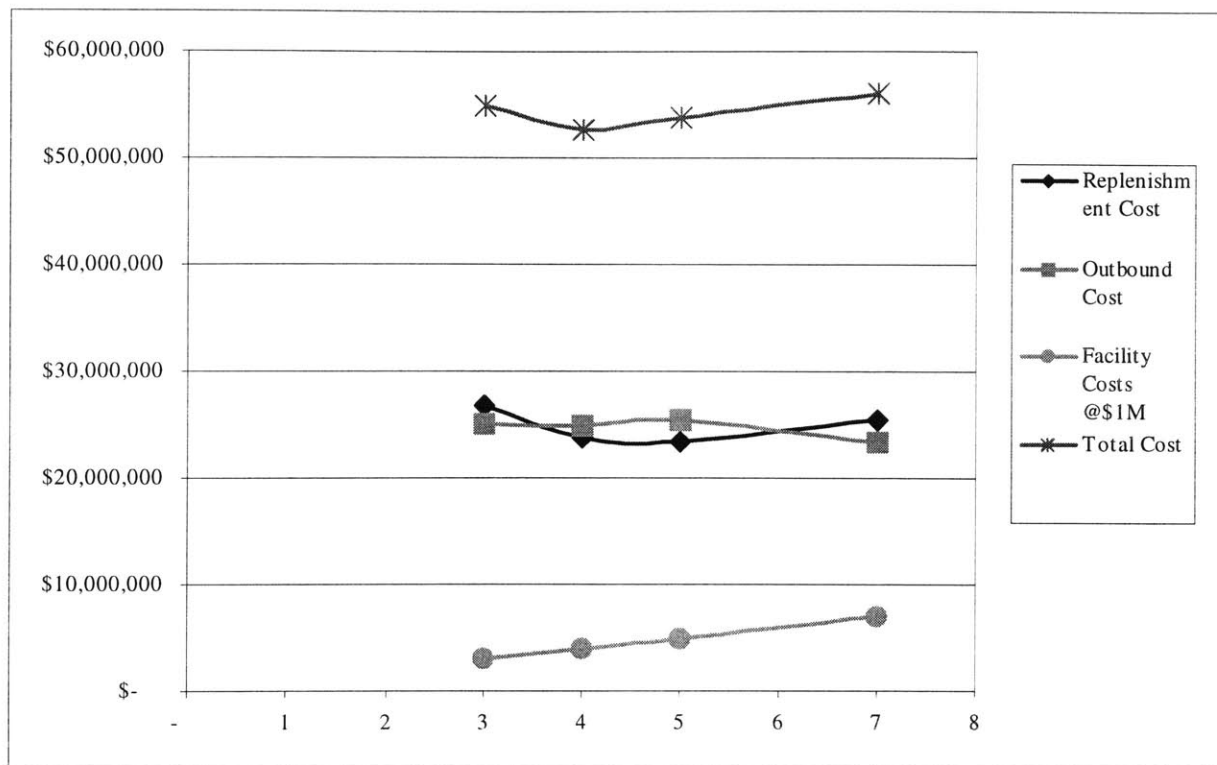
#### **4.6. How could it be known whether 3 was the correct number of DCs to have?**

The next important issue in supply chain network design would be to determine the optimal number of DCs. Should it have been 4? Or 5?

In order to analyze this issue, additional models were formulated to study the costs if the models had to choose 4 or 5 DC locations from the same set of options. For the 4 DC model, the solver chose Meadows, KY and Des Moines, IA in addition to the 2 DCs that were locked open. Interestingly, it still chose to locate a DC at Meadows, KY. Figure 4-10 shows the customer assignment map for a 4 DC network.

In the 5 DC model, Meadows, KY and Des Moines, IA and Nashville, TN were the selected optimal choices for the DC locations in addition to the 2 facilities that were locked open.

Figure 4-11 shows the customer assignment map for a 5 DC network.



**Figure 4-9 Total cost Vs Number of DCs**

Figure 4.9 confirms that there will be an optimal number of facilities that will, minimize the total transportation cost of the system. In this case, a cost of \$ 1 million was taken as the facility cost to illustrate the point. In reality, this figure would be dependent on the location and size of the facility and probably vary from place to place.

As the number of facilities increases, the products are placed farther out into the field and so beyond an optimal minimum, the replenishment costs begin to increase. Simultaneously, Since the products are closer to the customers, the outbound costs decrease. Hence, there is a trade-off between the inbound and the outbound costs. In the given case, the total cost of transportation changes with the number of DCs as per table 4-5.

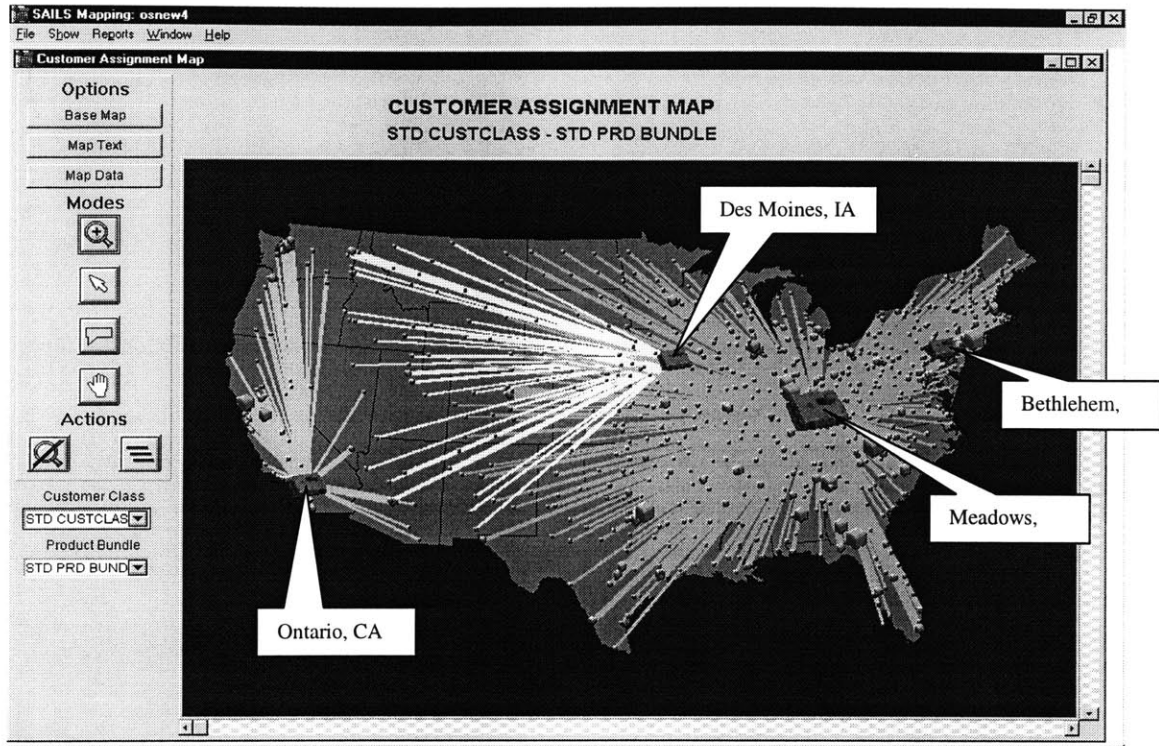


Figure 4-10: Customer assignment map for a 4 DC network

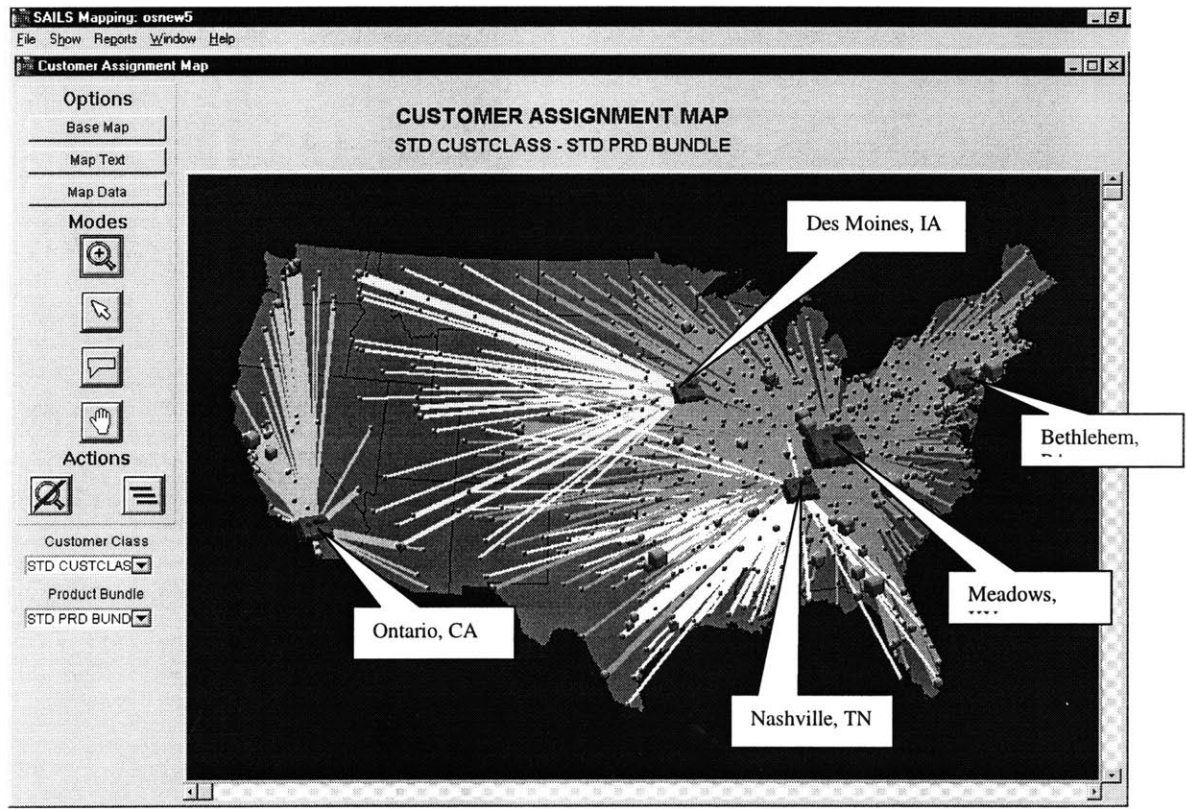


Figure 4-11 Customer Assignment map for a 5 DC network

Increasing the number of facilities increases the facility fixed costs. Although figure 4.9 shows that fixed facility costs are linear, most often they will not be. A larger number of facilities will spread the same demand is spread over a larger number of DCs and this would imply that each facility can now be smaller, making the costs non-linear. Since the general trend will still be increasing, the assumption about linearity can be made here.

The recommendation for a fourth facility is based on the savings from the reduction in transportation and a nominal fixed facility cost of \$ 1 million per facility. In actuality, costs may vary from facility to facility. In order to assess the practical feasibility of the fourth facility, detailed assessment of the costs involved will be required. The facility will be viable only if the savings from transportation are higher than the costs that will be incurred in operating the fourth facility.

Appendix 4 and Appendix 5 give histograms of customer service in the 4 DC and the 5 DC scenario respectively.

	<b>OSNEW1</b>	<b>OS7FTL</b>	<b>OSNEW4</b>	<b>OSNEW5</b>
	<b>Choose 3/10</b>	<b>Existing 7</b>	<b>Choose 4/10</b>	<b>Choose 5/10</b>
<b><u>System-wide</u></b>				
Volume Flow (CWT)	2,233,706	2,233,706	2,233,706	2,233,706
(Pounds)	223,370,600	223,370,600	223,370,600	223,370,600
Replenishment Cost	\$ 23,729,000	\$ 25,554,000	\$ 23,445,000	\$ 23,770,000
Outbound Cost	\$ 25,346,000	\$ 23,440,000	\$ 25,414,000	\$ 24,944,000
Total Transportation Cost	\$ 49,078,000	\$ 48,994,000	\$ 48,559,000	\$ 48,714,000

**Table 4-5: Comparison of Total Transportation costs at different number of DCs**

## **Chapter 5. Summary and Conclusions**

### **5.1. Overview:**

The study targeted to analyze some of the issues that the company was concerned with, in their initiatives to reconfigure their distribution channels by shutting down some DCs and removing an entire echelon from the chain. The issues that were addressed concerned the impact of the change in network configuration for the manufacturer having a widespread customer base to be serviced from a reducing number of customer facing points. Data from the company was formulated into a network model and the SAILS ODS was used as the solver for optimization.

The main questions that guided the study were:

1. What is the impact of reducing the number of DCs ?
2. What would be the optimal location of a third DC assuming 2 DCs are known?
3. What would be the customer allocations in the new network with 3 DCs?
4. How would the assignments change if there was a capacity constraint posed on the DCs?

A uniqueness of this network is that almost all of the production takes place in the eastern part of the country. A DC on the Western side could serve only the customers on the west in a cost-effective way. To serve more customers from the CA facility would imply that products are shipped to the West Coast from the east and then shipped eastwards again. This would be like backtracking material flows, which would result in higher costs.

The analysis found that it was indeed more cost effective to reduce the number of DCs. However, results showed that the total system costs comprising of the transportation and facility costs were lower for a 4 DC network as compared to a 3 DC network as planned by the company. The trade-off between facility cost, inbound and outbound costs yield maximum advantage when the number of DCs was at 4.

The existing facilities at Bethlehem, PA and Ontario, CA were to be definitely kept operational. The solver selected Meadows, KY as the optimal location for the third DC. This was because the KY facility is co-located with a manufacturing plant where 47% of the total volume of products is made. This implies that to supply to a customer from a DC location other than KY would cost more than to ship it from KY itself. That is the main reason why the solver tends to converge all demand to the DC at Meadows, KY.

Meadows, KY was the largest DC in the system, serving about 81% of the country's total demand when no capacity limitation was imposed. A capacity limitation on this facility caused some customers to be assigned to Bethlehem, PA. The demand weighted average distance changed from 570.92 to 543.90 for that DC and increased from 93.41 to 156.86 for Bethlehem when a capacity limit of 150 million pounds was imposed.

## **5.2. Summary of results**

There are trade-offs in changing the number of customer facing points (Distribution Centers):

1. There will be reduction in the inbound transportation costs for the warehouse (cost of transportation from plants to warehouses). The additional stoppage at the CDC is eliminated, reducing the material handling and transportation costs.
2. There is an increase in outbound transportation costs (cost of transportation from distribution centers to customers) as the facilities are now located farther from the customers.
3. There is a reduction in the overhead and setup costs as the number of facilities is reduced.
4. A reduction in the inventory carrying costs since the total safety stock in the system goes down with the number of stocking points (square root law). The uncertainties in customer demand are met from a smaller pool of inventory.
5. The average travel time to customers increases with fewer distribution centers. This has an adverse effect on customer service levels.

### **5.3. Recommendations**

The optimality of the network design can have a direct influence on the costs and the profitability of a company. The important design parameters discussed in the study that had the maximum impact were :

1. the number of DCs
2. the location of the DCs
3. capacity of the DCs.

In order for the reconfiguring of the network to have maximum benefit, the following is recommended:

1. The company should proceed with its plans to reduce the number of DCs from 7. However, the option of having 4 DCs instead of 3 should definitely be explored.
2. Meadows, KY, by virtue of its co-location with the largest manufacturing plant, is the ideal location for the third facility. The product made at that plant is the product with the single largest demand and so there is a natural tendency for location of a facility there.

In case the plan for a fourth facility is followed, the optimal location for that will be Des Moines, IA. Indianapolis, IN was also a strong candidate for the location of the fourth DC.

3. The customer service strategy determines the maximum distance to customer that can be served from a given facility. This is perhaps the most important parameter that will decide the extent of the service zone and hence the capacity of the DC. The company should clearly define its policies on this issue before actually sizing the facility. The Bethlehem, PA and the Ontario, CA facilities already exist. It will be a good strategy for the company to study the possibility of expansion at these facilities and incorporate that while deciding the capacity of the Meadows facility.

#### **5.4. Possible improvements to the study**

SAILS is a powerful tool that can be used to model a supply chain network to great detail. With proper training, a network can be accurately represented in the model. The scope of this thesis was scaled down to a study that would be do-able in the time available and yet add value to the instruction provided in the program. Time permitting, the scope of the study could have been expanded to include a greater depth of detail in the models. Some of the main areas where this could be possible are enumerated below.

1. Aggregation of data

The data used for the study was aggregated from transactions that took place over the previous one year. As in any aggregation, there was some loss of detail that occurred. SAILS allows the use of transaction data which the software itself analyzes for seasonality and trends that may influence results of the study.

2. Transportation rates.

Transportation rates were based on the Yellow 500, 1999 rates for shipments that moved last year by truckload, LTL or were picked up by the customers themselves. The advantage of this approach was that there was uniformity for all possible lanes and combinations. The disadvantage of this approach was that truckload and LTL shipments were both costed at the same rate, when in reality, a truckload shipment will be costed at a cheaper rate over an LTL shipment in the same weight break.

3. Basis for costing flows

All calculations for flows were based on the weight of the shipments moving between the nodes. In the lighting equipment industry, shipments containing products like incandescent bulbs will cube-out whereas shipments containing products like ballast will weigh-out. A truckload of incandescent bulbs will weigh much less than a truckload of ballast. It was



assumed that the product mix for all customers would weigh similarly and this would not cause any discrepancy in the results. SAILS does have the option to define the profile for each product. Incorporating this in the study would have complicated the model beyond the scope of the study.

#### 4. Solver Tolerance

All results given by the solver were within 1% of the optimal as that was the tolerance limit set for the study. A tighter tolerance would have required higher computing power and longer time for each run of the model. There are a large number of solutions at each level of tolerance. As the tolerance is tightened, the solver requires a larger number of iterations and so the time requirement increases exponentially. As a next step, the tolerance limit can be set tighter to achieve results closer to the optimal if so desired.

### **5.5. Further Steps**

Supply Chain network optimization is a strategic decision for the company that will impact the profitability over a long period of time – 4 ~ 5 years. SAILS ODS is a decision support tool that enables the management to take decisions regarding the issues on number of facilities, facility location, customer assignment, etc., as discussed in this paper. It is not capable of doing a sensitivity analysis on parameters without a re-modeling exercise. Testing the sensitivity of the model solution to variances can help the management of the company make better informed decisions.

The immediate issue for analysis will probably to decide on the size of the third DC at Meadows, KY. This will require clear inputs regarding the customer service limitations from the management. The capacity will be based on the peak throughput at the DC. That information can be obtained through a simulation tool that can take input from the SAILS solver regarding the network model.

Network optimization can be an on-going exercise, even from a strategic perspective to continuously monitor its optimality and decide on the next change with even better data. Some of the areas where improvement can be made are discussed below:

Some of the other issues that were identified during the study related to the new network design without the Central DCs where individual shipments could be consolidated. The company management will need to look at these issues also to make its network optimization effective:

- 1) In reality, demand will be probabilistic and manufacturing capacity limited. Hence, in the direct to DC deployment scenario, the product-planning schedule will have to incorporate information on where the product will be deployed. The absence of an agile and responsive forecasting system can result in product in the wrong place and having to be re-deployed to another location. In such a scenario, the location with excess inventory will become a potential supplier for the shortage location, but indiscriminate shipping can result in this location having shortages in the next time window.
- 2) The existing information and management systems would have been designed for the 3-echelon system. Reconfiguration of the network will probably require a change in these systems. The management will require to ensure changes in the systems before change is implemented.

This thesis highlights the differences that emerge from a mathematical solution to a real world situation and how the result are modified to give less than optimal solutions. The solutions thus obtained are “optimal” under the constraints and the model that was defined.

It was assumed that the plant locations will not change. The product mix was not changed and the demand pattern also remained the same. The objective was to design or reconfigure the logistics network so as to minimize the annual systemwide costs. This includes production and purchasing costs, inventory holding costs, facility costs and transportation costs. Facility costs arise from the fixed costs at the facility, storage and handling of products. These are likely to

vary with location of the facility depending on real estate costs in the area, availability of labor, etc. (For the purpose of this study, these costs are assumed to be constant over the selection of the location and hence ignored for calculations.) The transportation costs are also likely to vary with location of the facility depending on volume of total freight inbound to and out bound from the area where the facility is planned to be located. The selection of the mode of transportation is key to the cost. (In the model here, it is assumed to be constant for a given customer, independent of the location of the DC that customer will be served from)

There is a lot that can be done towards improving any supply chain or even a part of it. In this study, the focus was improvement of the distribution system using a supply chain network modeling tool. The strong interrelationship between some of key decision areas in a logistics system design was studied to arrive at recommendations to some of the issues. Even though the actual situation may have been unique for the company in terms of its product range, and manufacturing system, these issues were identical to what any company wanting to alter even a part its supply chain network would face. The key results were presented and analyzed to make recommendations for the company. This study can serve as the starting point for a change and so some points for further study were also identified, not omitting some of the future improvements possible in a similar study.

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## **Appendices**

**Appendix-1**

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CUSTOMER ASSIGNMENT MAP KEY

SAILS: REL 99-1C  
 22 APRL 0  
 osnewl

CUSTOMER REGION	SYMBOL	DC ASSIGNMENT	CUSTOMER REGION	SYMBOL	DC ASSIGNMENT
7 CHICOPEE MA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	8 SPRINGFIELD MA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY
9 PITTSFIELD MA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	10 GREENFIELD MA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY
11 FITCHBURG MA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	12 SHREWSBURY MA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY
13 WORCESTER MA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	14 FRAMINGHAM MA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY
15 MIDDLESEX-ESS MA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	16 LYNN MA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY
17 NORWOOD MA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	18 CAMBRIDGE MA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY
19 BOSTON MA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	20 PLYMOUTH MA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY
21 BROCKTON MA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	22 BUZZARDS BAY MA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY
23 CENTERVILLE MA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	24 NEW BEDFORD MA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY
25 PAWTUCKET RI	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	26 PROVIDENCE RI	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY
27 NASHUA NH	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	28 MANCHESTER NH	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY
29 LACONIA NH	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	30 CONCORD NH	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY
31 KEENE NH	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	32 BERLIN NH	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY
33 WAPOLE NH	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	34 LEBANON NH	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY
35 PORTSMOUTH NH	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	36 YORK ME	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY
37 BIDDEFORD ME	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	38 PORTLAND ME	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY
39 LEWISTON ME	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	40 AUGUSTA ME	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY
41 BANGOR ME	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	42 BATH ME	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY
43 CALAIS ME	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	44 PRESQUE ISLE ME	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY
45 ROCKLAND ME	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	46 WATERVILLE ME	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY
47 WHITE RIVER J VT	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	48 SPRINGFIELD VT	( B )	2 BETHLEHEM-1802PA
49 BENNINGTON VT	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	50 BRATTLEBORO VT	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY
51 BURLINGTON VT	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	53 MONTPELIER VT	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY
54 RUTLAND VT	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	55 ORLEANS VT	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY
57 NEW BRITAIN CT	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	58 HARTFORD CT	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY
59 WINDHAM CT	( B )	2 BETHLEHEM-1802PA	60 NORWICH CT	( B )	2 BETHLEHEM-1802PA
61 FAIRFIELD CT	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	62 NEW HAVEN CT	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY
63 BRIDGEPORT CT	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	64 WATERBURY CT	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY
65 NORWALK CT	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	66 STAMFORD CT	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY
67 EAST ORANGE NJ	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	68 NEWARK NJ	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY
69 ELIZABETH NJ	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	70 JERSEY CITY NJ	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY
71 WAYNE NJ	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	72 PATERSON NJ	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY
73 HACKENSACK NJ	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	74 MONMOUTH NJ	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY
75 DOVER NJ	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	76 MORRISTOWN NJ	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY
77 CHERRY HILL NJ	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	78 CAMDEN NJ	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY
79 PLEASANTVILLE NJ	( B )	2 BETHLEHEM-1802PA	80 VINELAND NJ	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY
81 ATLANTIC CITY NJ	( B )	2 BETHLEHEM-1802PA	82 PRINCETON NJ	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY
83 TRENTON NJ	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	84 TOMS RIVER NJ	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY
85 EDISON NJ	( B )	2 BETHLEHEM-1802PA	86 NEW BRUNSWICK NJ	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY
87 NEW YORK 1 NY	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	88 NEW YORK 2 NY	( B )	2 BETHLEHEM-1802PA
89 NEW YORK 3 NY	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	90 TOMPKINSVILLE NY	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY
91 BRONX NY	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	92 MOUNT VERNON NY	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY
93 WESTCHESTER C NY	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	94 YONKERS NY	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY
95 NEW ROCHELLE NY	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	96 PALISADES NY	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY

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CUSTOMER ASSIGNMENT MAP KEY

SAILS: REL 99-1C  
 22 APRL 0  
 osnewl

CUSTOMER CLASS :			1 STD CUSTCLASS	PRODUCT BUNDLE :			1 STD PRD BUNDLE
CUSTOMER REGION	SYMBOL	DC ASSIGNMENT	CUSTOMER REGION	SYMBOL	DC ASSIGNMENT	CUSTOMER REGION	SYMBOL
97 FLORAL PARK NY	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	98 SUNNYSIDE NY	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	100 QUEENS CENTER NY	( A )
99 BROOKLYN NY	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	102 MINEOLA NY	( B )	2 BETHLEHEM-1802PA	104 HAUPPAUGE NY	( A )
101 JAMAICA NY	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	106 SOUTHAMPTON NY	( B )	2 BETHLEHEM-1802PA	108 TROY NY	( A )
103 FAR ROCKAWAY NY	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	110 SCHENECTADY NY	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	112 NEWBURGH NY	( B )
105 HICKSVILLE NY	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	114 MONTICELLO NY	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	116 PLATTSBURGH NY	( A )
107 AMSTERDAM NY	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	118 OSWEGO NY	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	120 HERKIMER NY	( A )
109 ALBANY NY	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	122 UTICA NY	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	124 ENDICOTT NY	( A )
111 KINGSTON NY	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	126 BINGHAMTON NY	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	128 TONAWANDA NY	( A )
113 POUGHKEEPSIE NY	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	130 NIAGRA FALLS NY	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	132 NEWARK NY	( A )
115 GLENS FALLS NY	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	134 JAMESTOWN NY	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	136 ELMIRA NY	( A )
117 AUBURN NY	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	138 MCKEESPORT PA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	140 WASHINGTON PA	( A )
119 SYRACUSE NY	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	142 SOMERSET PA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	144 INDIANA PA	( A )
121 ROME NY	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	146 JOHNSTOWN PA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	148 NEW CASTLE PA	( A )
123 WATERTOWN NY	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	150 OIL CITY PA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	152 ERIE PA	( A )
125 VESTAL NY	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	154 BRADFORD PA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	156 WELLSBORO PA	( A )
127 LOCKPORT NY	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	158 HARRISBURG PA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	160 HANOVER PA	( A )
129 BUFFALO NY	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	162 EPHRATA PA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	164 WILLIAMSPORT PA	( A )
131 CANADAIGUA NY	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	166 POTTSVILLE PA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	168 ALLENTOWN PA	( A )
133 ROCHESTER NY	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	170 EAST STROUDSB PA	( B )	2 BETHLEHEM-1802PA	172 SCRANTON PA	( A )
135 ITHACA NY	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	174 WILKES-BARRE PA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	176 WARMINSTER PA	( A )
137 NEW KENSINGTON PA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	178 PHILADELPHIA PA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	181 NORRISTOWN PA	( A )
139 PITTSBURGH PA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	183 READING PA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	185 WILMINGTON DE	( A )
141 UNIONTOWN PA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	187 WASHINGTON DC	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	189 UNITED STATES DC	( A )
143 GREENSBURG PA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY					
145 DUBOIS PA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY					
147 BUTLER PA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY					
149 CLARION PA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY					
151 CORRY PA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY					
153 ALTOONA PA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY					
155 STATE COLLEGE PA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY					
157 CAMP HILL PA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY					
159 CHAMBERSBURG PA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY					
161 YORK PA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY					
163 LANCASTER PA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY					
165 SUNBURY PA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY					
167 BETHLEHEM PA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY					
169 HAZELTON PA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY					
171 CARBONDALE PA	( B )	2 BETHLEHEM-1802PA					
173 PITTSSTON PA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY					
175 SAYRE PA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY					
177 LEVITTOWN PA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY					
180 WEST CHESTER PA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY					
182 KUTZTOWN PA	( B )	2 BETHLEHEM-1802PA					
184 NEWARK DE	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY					
186 DOVER DE	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY					
188 STERLING VA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY					

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CUSTOMER CLASS :		1 STD CUSTCLASS	PRODUCT BUNDLE :		1 STD PRD BUNDLE	DC ASSIGNMENT	
CUSTOMER REGION	SYMBOL	DC ASSIGNMENT	CUSTOMER REGION	SYMBOL	DC ASSIGNMENT	CUSTOMER REGION	SYMBOL
190	PENTAGON	DC ( A)	191	GEN SVCS ADMINDC	( A)	191	THE MEADOWS KY
192	SMITHSONIAN	DC ( A)	193	WALDORF MD	( A)	193	THE MEADOWS KY
194	COLLEGE PARK	MD ( A)	195	ROCKVILLE MD	( A)	195	THE MEADOWS KY
196	SILVER SPRING	MD ( A)	197	COLUMBIA MD	( A)	197	THE MEADOWS KY
198	WESTMINSTER	MD ( A)	199	BALTIMORE MD	( A)	199	THE MEADOWS KY
200	ANNAPOLIS	MD ( A)	201	CUMBERLAND MD	( A)	201	THE MEADOWS KY
202	EASTON	MD ( A)	203	FREDERICK MD	( A)	203	THE MEADOWS KY
204	SALISBURY	MD ( A)	205	ELKTON MD	( B)	205	BETHLEHEM-1802PA
206	FAIRFAX	VA ( A)	207	WOODBRIIDGE VA	( A)	207	THE MEADOWS KY
208	ARLINGTON	VA ( B)	209	ALEXANDRIA VA	( B)	209	BETHLEHEM-1802PA
210	FREDERICKSBURG	VA ( A)	211	TAPPAHANNOCK VA	( A)	211	THE MEADOWS KY
212	WINCHESTER	VA ( B)	213	CULPEPER VA	( A)	213	THE MEADOWS KY
214	HARRISONBURG	VA ( A)	215	CHARLOTTESVIL VA	( A)	215	THE MEADOWS KY
216	HIGHLAND SPRG	VA ( A)	217	WILLIAMSBURG VA	( A)	217	THE MEADOWS KY
218	RICHMOND	VA ( A)	219	CHESAPEAKE VA	( A)	219	THE MEADOWS KY
220	VIRGINIA BCH	VA ( A)	221	NORFOLK VA	( A)	221	THE MEADOWS KY
222	NEWPORT NEWS	VA ( A)	223	PORTSMOUTH VA	( A)	223	THE MEADOWS KY
224	PETERSBURG	VA ( A)	225	FARMVILLE VA	( A)	225	THE MEADOWS KY
226	ROANOKE	VA ( A)	227	MARTINSVILLE VA	( A)	227	THE MEADOWS KY
228	BRISTOL	VA ( A)	229	PULASKI VA	( A)	229	THE MEADOWS KY
230	STAUNTON	VA ( A)	231	LYNCHBURG VA	( A)	231	THE MEADOWS KY
232	BLUEFIELD	VA ( A)	233	BLUEFIELD WV	( A)	233	THE MEADOWS KY
234	WELCH	WV ( A)	235	LEWISBURG WV	( A)	235	THE MEADOWS KY
236	DUNBAR	WV ( A)	237	NITRO WV	( A)	237	THE MEADOWS KY
238	RIPLEY	WV ( A)	239	CHARLESTON WV	( A)	239	THE MEADOWS KY
240	MARTINSBURG	WV ( A)	241	POINT PLEASNT WV	( A)	241	THE MEADOWS KY
242	WILLIAMSON	WV ( A)	243	HUNTINGTON WV	( A)	243	THE MEADOWS KY
244	BECKLEY	WV ( A)	245	OAK HILL WV	( A)	245	THE MEADOWS KY
246	WHEELING	WV ( A)	247	PARKERSBURG WV	( A)	247	THE MEADOWS KY
248	BUCKHANNON	WV ( A)	249	CLARKSBURG WV	( A)	249	THE MEADOWS KY
250	WESTON	WV ( A)	251	MORGANTOWN WV	( A)	251	THE MEADOWS KY
252	GASSAWAY	WV ( A)	253	KEYSER WV	( A)	253	THE MEADOWS KY
254	PETERSBURG	WV ( A)	255	CLEMMONS NC	( A)	255	THE MEADOWS KY
256	WINSTON-SALEM	NC ( A)	257	HIGH POINT NC	( A)	257	THE MEADOWS KY
258	SANFORD	NC ( A)	259	GREENSBORO NC	( A)	259	THE MEADOWS KY
260	CHAPEL HILL	NC ( A)	261	RALEIGH NC	( A)	261	THE MEADOWS KY
262	DURHAM	NC ( A)	263	ROCKY MOUNT NC	( A)	263	THE MEADOWS KY
264	ELIZABETH CTY	NC ( A)	265	GASTONIA NC	( A)	265	THE MEADOWS KY
266	SALISBURY	NC ( A)	267	CHARLOTTE NC	( A)	267	THE MEADOWS KY
268	FAYETTEVILLE	NC ( A)	269	WILMINGTON NC	( A)	269	THE MEADOWS KY
270	KINSTON	NC ( A)	271	HICKORY NC	( A)	271	THE MEADOWS KY
272	HENDERSONVILL	NC ( A)	273	ASHEVILLE NC	( A)	273	THE MEADOWS KY
274	MURPHY	NC ( A)	275	LEXINGTON SC	( A)	275	THE MEADOWS KY
276	SUMTER	SC ( A)	277	COLUMBIA SC	( A)	277	THE MEADOWS KY
278	SPARTANBURG	SC ( A)	279	CHARLESTON SC	( A)	279	THE MEADOWS KY
280	FLORENCE	SC ( A)	281	GREENVILLE SC	( A)	281	THE MEADOWS KY



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CUSTOMER CLASS :			1 STD CUSTCLASS	PRODUCT BUNDLE :			1 STD PRD BUNDLE
CUSTOMER REGION	SYMBOL	DC ASSIGNMENT		CUSTOMER REGION	SYMBOL	DC ASSIGNMENT	
282 ROCK HILL	SC	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	283 AIKEN	SC	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS
284 HILTON HEAD	SC	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	285 MARIETTA	GA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS
286 ROME	GA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	287 LA GRANGE	GA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS
288 ATLANTA	GA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	289 SWAINSBORO	GA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS
290 GAINESVILLE	GA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	291 ATHENS	GA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS
292 DALTON	GA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	293 THOMSON	GA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS
294 AUGUSTA	GA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	295 WARNER ROBBNS	GA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS
297 MACON	GA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	298 HINESVILLE	GA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS
299 SAVANNAH	GA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	300 WAYCROSS	GA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS
301 VALDOSTA	GA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	302 ALBANY	GA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS
303 MANCHESTER	GA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	304 COLUMBUS	GA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS
305 ST AUGUSTINE	FL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	306 DAYTONA BEACH	FL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS
307 JACKSONVILLE	FL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	308 TALLAHASSEE	FL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS
309 PANAMA CITY	FL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	310 PENSACOLA	FL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS
311 GAINESVILLE	FL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	312 TITUSVILLE	FL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS
313 ORLANDO	FL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	314 MELBOURNE	FL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS
315 HIALEAH	FL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	316 MIAMI	FL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS
317 NORTH MIAMI	FL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	318 FT LAUDERDALE	FL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS
319 WEST PALM BEA	FL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	320 BRANDON	FL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS
321 TAMPA	FL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	322 ST PETERSBURG	FL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS
323 LAKELAND	FL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	324 FORT MYERS	FL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS
325 NAPLES	FL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	326 SARASOTA	FL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS
327 OCALA	FL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	328 CLEARWATER	FL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS
329 LEESEBURG	FL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	330 FORT PIERCE	FL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS
331 BESSEMER	FL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	332 TALLADEGA	AL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS
333 BIRMINGHAM	AL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	334 TUSCALOOSA	AL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS
335 JASPER	AL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	336 DECATUR	AL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS
337 SCOTTSBORO	AL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	338 HUNTSVILLE	AL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS
339 GADSDEN	AL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	340 PRATTVILLE	AL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS
341 MONTGOMERY	AL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	342 ANNISTON	AL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS
343 DOTHAN	AL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	344 EVERGREEN	AL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS
345 ATMORE	AL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	346 MOBILE	AL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS
347 SELMA	AL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	348 AUBURN	AL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS
349 YORK	AL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	350 CLARKSVILLE	TN	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS
351 MURFREESBORO	TN	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	352 NASHVILLE	TN	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS
353 CLEVELAND	TN	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	354 CHATTANOOGA	TN	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS
356 JOHNSON CITY	TN	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	357 GREENVILLE	TN	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS
358 OAK RIDGE	TN	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	359 KNOXVILLE	TN	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS
360 MILLINGTON	TN	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	361 MEMPHIS	TN	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS
362 MCKENZIE	TN	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	363 JACKSON	TN	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS
364 COLUMBIA	TN	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	365 COOKEVILLE	TN	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS
366 HOLLY SPRINGS	MS	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	367 GREENVILLE	MS	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS
368 TUPELO	MS	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	369 GRENADA	MS	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS
370 CLINTON	MS	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	371 VICKSBURG	MS	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS
372 JACKSON	MS	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	373 MERIDIAN	MS	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS
374 HATTIESBURG	MS	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	375 GULFPORT	MS	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS
376 MCCOMB	MS	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	377 COLUMBUS	MS	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS

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CUSTOMER REGION	SYMBOL	DC ASSIGNMENT	CUSTOMER REGION	SYMBOL	DC ASSIGNMENT	DC ASSIGNMENT	
379 SHELBYSVILLE	KY (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	380 RADCLIFF	KY (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	1 THE MEADOWS KY	
381 LOUISVILLE	KY (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	382 WINCHESTER	KY (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	1 THE MEADOWS KY	
383 RICHMOND	KY (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	384 LEXINGTON	KY (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	1 THE MEADOWS KY	
385 FRANKFURT	KY (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	386 LONDON	KY (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	1 THE MEADOWS KY	
387 CUMBERLAND	KY (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	388 MIDDLESBORO	KY (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	1 THE MEADOWS KY	
389 COVINGTON	KY (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	390 ASHLAND	KY (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	1 THE MEADOWS KY	
391 PAINTSVILLE	KY (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	392 CAMPTON	KY (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	1 THE MEADOWS KY	
394 PIKEVILLE	KY (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	395 AUXIER	KY (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	1 THE MEADOWS KY	
396 HAZARD	KY (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	397 WHITESBURG	KY (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	1 THE MEADOWS KY	
398 PADUCAH	KY (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	399 BOWLING GREEN	KY (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	1 THE MEADOWS KY	
400 HOPKINSVILLE	KY (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	401 OWENSBORO	KY (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	1 THE MEADOWS KY	
402 HENDERSON	KY (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	403 SOMERSET	KY (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	1 THE MEADOWS KY	
404 MONTICELLO	KY (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	405 ELIZABETHTOWN	KY (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	1 THE MEADOWS KY	
406 NEWARK	OH (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	407 LANCASTER	OH (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	1 THE MEADOWS KY	
408 COLUMBUS	OH (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	409 MARION	OH (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	1 THE MEADOWS KY	
410 BOWLING GREEN	OH (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	411 PERRYSBURG	OH (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	1 THE MEADOWS KY	
412 TOLEDO	OH (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	413 ZANESVILLE	OH (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	1 THE MEADOWS KY	
414 COSHOCTON	OH (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	415 STEUBENVILLE	OH (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	1 THE MEADOWS KY	
416 LORAIN	OH (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	417 CLEVELAND	OH (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	1 THE MEADOWS KY	
418 CUYAHOGA FALL	OH (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	419 AKRON	OH (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	1 THE MEADOWS KY	
420 WARREN	OH (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	421 YOUNGSTOWN	OH (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	1 THE MEADOWS KY	
422 MASSILLON	OH (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	423 CANTON	OH (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	1 THE MEADOWS KY	
424 SANDUSKY	OH (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	425 MANSFIELD	OH (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	1 THE MEADOWS KY	
426 HAMILTON	OH (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	427 WILMINGTON	OH (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	1 THE MEADOWS KY	
428 CINCINNATI	OH (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	429 MIAMISBURG	OH (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	1 THE MEADOWS KY	
430 DAYTON	OH (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	431 SPRINGFIELD	OH (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	1 THE MEADOWS KY	
432 CHILLICOTHE	OH (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	433 ATHENS	OH (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	1 THE MEADOWS KY	
434 LIMA	OH (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	436 ANDERSON	IN (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	1 THE MEADOWS KY	
437 GREENWOOD	IN (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	438 INDIANAPOLIS	IN (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	1 THE MEADOWS KY	
439 HAMMOND	IN (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	440 GARY	IN (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	1 THE MEADOWS KY	
441 ELKHARDT	IN (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	442 SOUTH BEND	IN (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	1 THE MEADOWS KY	
443 HUNTINGTON	IN (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	444 FORT WAYNE	IN (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	1 THE MEADOWS KY	
445 KOKOMO	IN (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	446 LAWRENCEBURG	IN (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	1 THE MEADOWS KY	
447 NEW ALBANY	IN (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	448 COLUMBUS	IN (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	1 THE MEADOWS KY	
449 MUNCIE	IN (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	450 BLOOMINGTON	IN (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	1 THE MEADOWS KY	
451 WASHINGTON	IN (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	452 NEWBURGH	IN (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	1 THE MEADOWS KY	
453 EVANSVILLE	IN (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	454 TERRE HAUTE	IN (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	1 THE MEADOWS KY	
455 LAFAYETTE	IN (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	456 ROYAL OAK	MI (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	1 THE MEADOWS KY	
457 ANN ARBOR	MI (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	458 DETROIT	MI (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	1 THE MEADOWS KY	
459 PONTIAC	MI (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	460 FLUSHING	MI (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	1 THE MEADOWS KY	
461 FLINT	MI (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	462 SAGINAW	MI (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	1 THE MEADOWS KY	
463 BAY CITY	MI (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	464 EAST LANSING	MI (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	1 THE MEADOWS KY	
465 LANSING	MI (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	466 KALAMAZOO	MI (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	1 THE MEADOWS KY	
467 NILES	MI (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	468 JACKSON	MI (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	1 THE MEADOWS KY	
469 BIG RAPIDS	MI (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	470 MUSKEGON	MI (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	1 THE MEADOWS KY	
471 GRAND RAPID	MI (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	472 TRAVERSE CITY	MI (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	1 THE MEADOWS KY	
473 GAYLORD	MI (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	474 IRON MOUNTAIN	MI (A)	1 THE MEADOWS KY	1 THE MEADOWS KY	

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CUSTOMER CLASS :			1 STD CUSTCLASS	PRODUCT BUNDLE :			1 STD PRD BUNDLE
CUSTOMER REGION	SYMBOL	DC ASSIGNMENT	CUSTOMER REGION	SYMBOL	DC ASSIGNMENT		
475 IRONWOOD	MI ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	476 AMES	IA ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
477 MARSHALLTOWN	IA ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	478 W DES MOINES	IA ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
479 DES MOINES	IA ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	480 MASON CITY	IA ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
481 FORT DODGE	IA ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	482 CEDAR FALLS	IA ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
483 WATERLOO	IA ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	484 CRESTON	IA ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
486 LE MARS	IA ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	487 SIOUX CITY	IA ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
489 SPENCER	IA ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	490 CARROLL	IA ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
491 COUNCIL BLUFF	IA ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	492 SHENANDOAH	IA ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
493 DUBUQUE	IA ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	494 DECORAH	IA ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
495 IOWA CITY	IA ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	496 MARION	IA ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
497 CEDAR RAPIDS	IA ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	498 OTTUMWA	IA ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
499 BURLINGTON	IA ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	500 CLINTON	IA ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
501 DAVENPORT	IA ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	502 SHEBOYGAN	WI ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
503 KENOSHA	WI ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	504 MILWAUKEE	WI ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
505 RACINE	WI ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	506 JANESVILLE	WI ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
507 MADISON	WI ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	508 PLATTEVILLE	WI ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
509 PORTAGE	WI ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	510 RIVER FALLS	WI ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
511 MARINETTE	WI ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	512 MANITOWOC	WI ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
513 GREEN BAY	WI ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	514 WAUSAU	WI ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
515 RHINELANDER	WI ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	516 LA CROSSE	WI ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
517 EAU CLAIRE	WI ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	518 SPOONER	WI ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
519 OSHKOSH	WI ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	520 STILLWATER	MN ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
521 SAINT PAUL	MN ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	522 ANOKA	MN ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
523 MINNEAPOLIS	MN ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	526 HIBBING	MN ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
527 DULUTH	MN ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	528 ROCHESTER	MN ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
529 MANKATO	MN ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	530 WINDOM	MN ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
531 WILLMAR	MN ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	532 SAINT CLOUD	MN ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
533 BRAINERD	MN ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	534 DETROIT LAKES	MN ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
535 BEMIDJI	MN ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	536 THIEF RIVER F	MN ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
537 BROOKINGS	SD ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	538 SIOUX FALLS	SD ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
539 WATERTOWN	SD ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	540 MITCHELL	SD ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
541 ABERDEEN	SD ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	542 PIERRE	SD ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
544 RAPID CITY	SD ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	545 WAHPETON	ND ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
546 FARGO	ND ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	547 GRAND FORKS	ND ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
548 DEVILS LAKE	ND ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	549 JAMESTOWN	ND ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
550 BISMARCK	ND ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	551 DICKINSON	ND ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
552 MINOT	ND ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	553 WILLISTON	ND ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
554 LIVINGSTON	MT ( C )	3 ONTARIO INTERNCA	555 BILLINGS	MT ( C )	3 ONTARIO INTERNCA		
556 WOLF POINT	MT ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	557 MILES CITY	MT ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
558 GREAT FALLS	MT ( C )	3 ONTARIO INTERNCA	559 HAVRE	MT ( C )	3 ONTARIO INTERNCA		
560 HELENA	MT ( C )	3 ONTARIO INTERNCA	561 BUTTE	MT ( C )	3 ONTARIO INTERNCA		
562 MISSOULA	MT ( C )	3 ONTARIO INTERNCA	563 KALISPELL	MT ( C )	3 ONTARIO INTERNCA		
564 ARLINGTON HTS	IL ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	565 ELGIN	IL ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
566 EVANSTON	IL ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	568 JOLIET	IL ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
569 NAPERVILLE	IL ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	570 CHICAGO	IL ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
571 NILES	IL ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	572 MORTON PARK	IL ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
573 KANKAKEE	IL ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	574 FREEPORT	IL ( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		

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CUSTOMER CLASS :		1 STD CUSTCLASS	PRODUCT BUNDLE :	1 STD PRD BUNDLE	CUSTOMER REGION		DC ASSIGNMENT
CUSTOMER REGION	SYMBOL	DC ASSIGNMENT	CUSTOMER REGION	SYMBOL	DC ASSIGNMENT		
575 ROCKFORD IL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	576 ROCK ISLAND IL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
577 LA SALLE IL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	578 GALESBURG IL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
579 PEKIN IL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	580 PEORIA IL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
581 BLOOMINGTON IL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	582 CHAMPAIGN IL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
583 CHARLESTON IL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	584 GRANITE CITY IL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
585 EAST ST LOUIS IL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	586 QUINCY IL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
587 EFFINGHAM IL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	588 DECATUR IL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
589 JACKSONVILLE IL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	590 SPRINGFIELD IL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
591 CENTRALIA IL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	592 CARBONDALE IL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
593 FLORISSANT IL	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	594 SAINT LOUIS MO	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
595 SAINT CHARLES MO	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	596 HANNIBAL MO	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
597 KIRKSVILLE MO	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	598 FLAT RIVER MO	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
599 CAPE GIRARDEA MO	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	600 SIKESTON MO	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
601 POPLAR BLUFF MO	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	602 INDEPENDENCE MO	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
603 KANSAS CITY MO	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	604 MARYVILLE MO	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
605 SAINT JOSEPH MO	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	606 CHILLICOTHE MO	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
607 HARRISONVILLE MO	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	608 JOPLIN MO	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
610 ELDON MO	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	611 JEFFERSON CTY MO	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
612 COLUMBIA MO	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	613 SEDALIA MO	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
614 ROLLA MO	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	615 LEBANON MO	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
616 AURORA MO	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	617 WEST PLAINS MO	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
618 SPRINGFIELD MO	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	619 LAWRENCE KS	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
620 KANSAS CITY KS	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	621 SHAWNEE MISSI KS	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
622 JUNCTION CITY KS	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	623 MANHATTAN KS	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
624 TOPEKA KS	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	625 FORT SCOTT KS	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
626 EMPORIA KS	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	628 ARKANSAS CITY KS	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
629 NEWTON KS	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	630 WICHITA KS	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
631 INDEPENDENCE KS	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	632 SALINA KS	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
633 HUTCHINSON KS	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	634 HAYS KS	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
635 COLBY KS	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	636 DODGE CITY KS	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
637 LIBERAL KS	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	638 FREMONT NE	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
639 OMAHA NE	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	640 BEATRICE NE	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
641 YORK NE	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	642 LINCOLN NE	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
643 COLUMBUS NE	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	644 NORFOLK NE	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
645 GRAND ISLAND NE	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	646 HASTINGS NE	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
647 MCCOOK NE	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	648 NORTH PLATTE NE	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
650 ALLIANCE NE	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	651 METARIE LA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
652 NEW ORLEANS LA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	653 THIBODAUX LA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
654 HAMMOND LA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	655 LAFAYETTE LA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
656 LAKE CHARLES LA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	657 BAKER LA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
658 BATON ROUGE LA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	659 MINDEN LA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
660 SHREVEPORT LA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	661 MONROE LA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
662 ALEXANDRIA LA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	663 NATCHITOCHE LA	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
664 PINE BLUFF AR	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	665 CAMDEN AR	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
666 HOPE AR	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	667 HOT SPRINGS N AR	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
668 JACKSONVILLE AR	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	669 NORTH LITTLE RAR	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		
670 LITTLE ROCK AR	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY	671 WEST MEMPHIS AR	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS KY		

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CUSTOMER ASSIGNMENT MAP KEY

SAILS: REL 99-1C  
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CUSTOMER CLASS :		1 STD CUSTCLASS	PRODUCT BUNDLE :	1 STD PRD BUNDLE	CUSTOMER REGION		DC ASSIGNMENT		
CUSTOMER REGION	SYMBOL	DC ASSIGNMENT	CUSTOMER REGION	SYMBOL	DC ASSIGNMENT	DC ASSIGNMENT			
672 JONESBORO	AR	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY	673 BATESVILLE	AR	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY
674 HARRISON	AR	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY	675 FAYETTEVILLE	AR	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY
676 RUSSELLVILLE	AR	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY	677 FORT SMITH	AR	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY
678 NORMAN	OK	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY	679 OKLAHOMA CITY	OK	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY
681 ARDMORE	OK	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY	682 LAWTON	OK	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY
683 CLINTON	OK	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY	684 ENID	OK	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY
686 GUYMAN	OK	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY	687 STILLWATER	OK	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY
688 TULSA	OK	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY	689 MIAMI	OK	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY
690 MUSKOGEE	OK	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY	691 MCALESTER	OK	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY
692 PONCA CITY	OK	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY	693 DURANT	OK	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY
694 SHAWNEE	OK	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY	695 POTEAU	OK	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY
696 GARLAND	TX	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY	697 MESQUITE	TX	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY
698 DALLAS	TX	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY	699 JUANITA CRAFT	TX	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY
700 GREENVILLE	TX	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY	701 TEXARKANA	TX	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY
702 LONGVIEW	TX	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY	703 TYLER	TX	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY
704 PALESTINE	TX	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY	705 LUFKIN	TX	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY
706 ARLINGTON	TX	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY	707 FORT WORTH	TX	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY
708 DENTON	TX	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY	709 WICHITA FALLS	TX	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY
710 STEPHENVILLE	TX	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY	711 TEMPLE	TX	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY
712 HILLSBORO	TX	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY	713 WACO	TX	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY
714 BROWNWOOD	TX	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY	715 SAN ANGELO	TX	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY
716 HOUSTON	TX	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY	718 HOUSTON INTERNTX		( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY
719 CONROE	TX	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY	720 MISSOURI CITY	TX	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY
721 PASADENA	TX	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY	722 PORT ARTHUR	TX	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY
723 BEAUMONT	TX	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY	724 BRYAN	TX	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY
725 VICTORIA	TX	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY	726 LAREDO	TX	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY
727 NEW BRAUNFELS	TX	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY	728 SAN ANTONIO	TX	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY
729 KINGSVILLE	TX	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY	730 CORPUS CHRIST	TX	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY
731 MC ALLEN	TX	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY	732 SAN MARCOS	TX	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY
733 AUSTIN	TX	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY	734 DEL RIO	TX	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY
735 GIDDINGS	TX	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY	736 PLAINVIEW	TX	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY
737 AMARILLO	TX	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY	738 CHILDRESS	TX	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY
739 LEVELLAND	TX	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY	740 LUBBOCK	TX	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY
741 SNYDER	TX	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY	742 ABILENE	TX	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY
743 MIDLAND	TX	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY	745 EL PASO	TX	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY
746 AURORA	CO	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY	747 ENGLEWOOD	CO	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY
748 DENVER	CO	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY	749 BOULDER	CO	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY
750 GOLDEN	CO	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY	751 LONGMONT	CO	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY
752 BRIGHTON	CO	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY	753 STERLING	CO	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY
754 USAF ACADEMY	CO	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY	755 COLORADO SPRI	CO	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY
756 PUEBLO	CO	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY	757 ALAMOSA	CO	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY
758 SALIDA	CO	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY	759 DURANGO	CO	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY
760 MONTROSE	CO	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY	761 GRAND JUNCTIO	CO	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY
762 GLENWOOD SPRI	CO	( C )	3 ONTARIO INTERNCA		763 CHEYENNE	WY	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY
765 WHEATLAND	WY	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY	767 WORLAND	WY	( C )	3 ONTARIO INTERNCA	
768 RIVERTON	WY	( C )	3 ONTARIO INTERNCA		769 CASPER	WY	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY
770 GILLETTE	WY	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY	771 SHERIDAN	WY	( A )	1 THE MEADOWS	KY

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CUSTOMER ASSIGNMENT MAP KEY

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CUSTOMER REGION	SYMBOL	CUSTOMER CLASS :	1 STD CUSTCLASS	DC ASSIGNMENT	PRODUCT BUNDLE :	1 STD PRD BUNDLE	CUSTOMER REGION	SYMBOL	DC ASSIGNMENT
772 ROCK SPRINGS WY	( A )		1	THE MEADOWS KY	773 JACKSON WY	( C )	3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	
774 KEMMERER WY	( C )		3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	775 POCATELLO ID	( C )	3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	
776 TWIN FALLS ID	( C )		3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	777 IDAHO FALLS ID	( C )	3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	
778 LEWISTON ID	( C )		3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	779 NAMPA ID	( C )	3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	
780 BOISE ID	( C )		3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	781 COEUR d'ALENE ID	( C )	3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	
782 OREM UT	( C )		3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	783 SALT LAKE CIT UT	( C )	3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	
785 LOGAN UT	( C )		3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	786 OGDEN UT	( C )	3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	
787 PRICE UT	( C )		3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	788 PROVO UT	( C )	3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	
789 ST GEORGE UT	( C )		3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	790 PHOENIX AZ	( C )	3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	
791 MESA AZ	( C )		3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	792 GLENDALE AZ	( C )	3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	
793 GLOBE AZ	( C )		3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	794 SIERRA VISTA AZ	( C )	3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	
795 TUCSON AZ	( C )		3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	797 FLAGSTAFF AZ	( C )	3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	
798 PRESCOTT AZ	( C )		3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	799 KINGMAN AZ	( C )	3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	
801 GRANTS NM	( A )		1	THE MEADOWS KY	802 ALBUQUERQUE NM	( A )	1	THE MEADOWS KY	
804 GALLUP NM	( C )		3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	805 FARMINGTON NM	( C )	3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	
806 SANTA FE NM	( A )		1	THE MEADOWS KY	808 SOCORRO NM	( A )	1	THE MEADOWS KY	
809 TRUTH OR CONS NM	( A )		1	THE MEADOWS KY	810 LAS CRUCES NM	( C )	3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	
811 CLOVIS NM	( A )		1	THE MEADOWS KY	812 ROSWELL NM	( A )	1	THE MEADOWS KY	
813 CARRIZOZO NM	( A )		1	THE MEADOWS KY	817 NORTH LAS VEGANV	( C )	3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	
818 LAS VEGAS NV	( C )		3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	819 ELY NV	( C )	3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	
820 FALLON NV	( C )		3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	821 RENO NV	( C )	3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	
822 CARSON CITY NV	( C )		3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	823 ELKO NV	( C )	3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	
824 LOS ANGELES CA	( C )		3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	826 DOWNEY CA	( C )	3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	
827 INGLEWOOD CA	( C )		3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	828 SANTA MONICA CA	( C )	3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	
829 TORRANCE CA	( C )		3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	830 NORWALK CA	( C )	3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	
831 CARSON CA	( C )		3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	832 LONG BEACH CA	( C )	3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	
833 ARCADIA CA	( C )		3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	834 PASADENA CA	( C )	3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	
835 GLENDALE CA	( C )		3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	836 THOUSAND OAKS CA	( C )	3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	
837 VAN NUYS CA	( C )		3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	838 BURBANK CA	( C )	3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	
839 NORTH HOLLYWO CA	( C )		3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	840 POMONA CA	( C )	3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	
841 ALHAMBRA CA	( C )		3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	842 CHULA VISTA CA	( C )	3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	
843 OCEANSIDE CA	( C )		3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	844 SAN DIEGO CA	( C )	3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	
845 PALM SPRINGS CA	( C )		3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	846 REDLANDS CA	( C )	3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	
847 SAN BERNARDIN CA	( C )		3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	848 RIVERSIDE CA	( C )	3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	
849 HUNTINGTON BEACA	( C )		3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	850 SANTA ANA CA	( C )	3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	
851 ANAHEIM CA	( C )		3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	852 OXNARD CA	( C )	3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	
853 SANTA BARBARA CA	( C )		3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	854 VISALIA CA	( C )	3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	
855 BAKERSFIELD CA	( C )		3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	856 SANTA MARIA CA	( C )	3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	
857 MOJAVE CA	( C )		3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	858 CLOVIS CA	( C )	3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	
859 FRESNO CA	( C )		3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	861 SALINAS CA	( C )	3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	
862 SUNNYVALE CA	( C )		3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	863 SAN FRANCISCO CA	( C )	3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	
864 SACRAMENTO CA	( C )		3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	865 PALO ALTO CA	( C )	3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	
866 SAN MATEO CA	( C )		3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	867 FREMONT CA	( C )	3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	
868 OAKLAND CA	( C )		3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	869 BERKLEY CA	( C )	3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	
870 RICHMOND CA	( C )		3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	871 NORTH BAY CA	( C )	3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	
872 SANTA CRUZ CA	( C )		3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	873 SAN JOSE CA	( C )	3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	
874 STOCKTON CA	( C )		3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	875 MODESTO CA	( C )	3	ONTARIO INTERNCA	

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CUSTOMER ASSIGNMENT MAP KEY

SAILS: REL 99-1C  
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 DC ASSIGNMENT

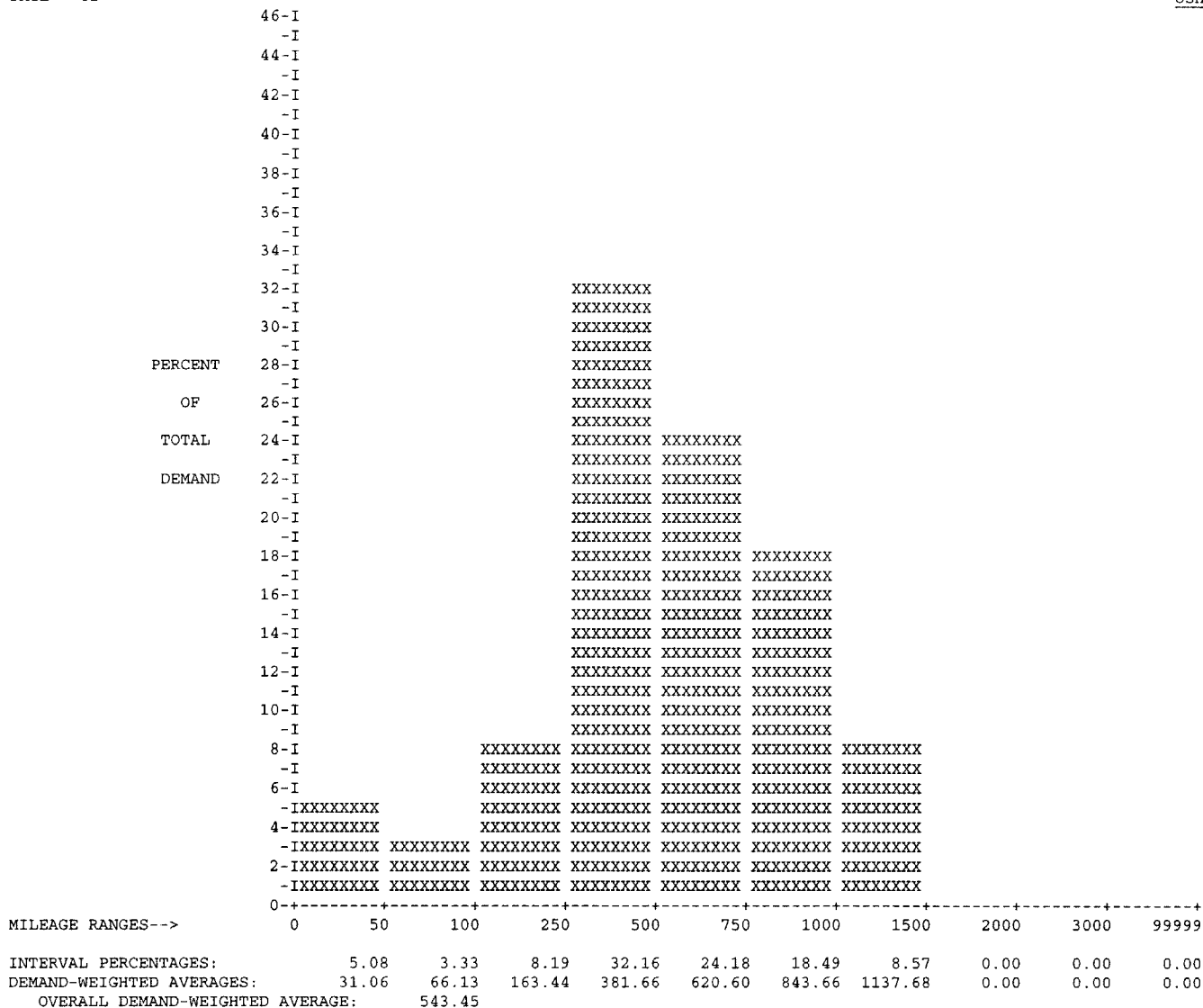
CUSTOMER REGION	CUSTOMER CLASS SYMBOL	1 STD CUSTCLASS DC ASSIGNMENT	PRODUCT BUNDLE CUSTOMER REGION	1 STD PRD BUNDLE SYMBOL	DC ASSIGNMENT
876 SANTA ROSA	CA ( C)	3 ONTARIO INTERNCA	877 EUREKA	CA ( C)	3 ONTARIO INTERNCA
878 CITRUS HEIGHTSCA	( C)	3 ONTARIO INTERNCA	879 RANCHO CORDOVACA	( C)	3 ONTARIO INTERNCA
880 SACRAMENTO	CA ( C)	3 ONTARIO INTERNCA	881 MARYSVILLE	CA ( C)	3 ONTARIO INTERNCA
882 REDDING	CA ( C)	3 ONTARIO INTERNCA	883 SOUTH LAKE TAHCA	( C)	3 ONTARIO INTERNCA
887 GRESHAM	OR ( C)	3 ONTARIO INTERNCA	888 HILLSBORO	OR ( C)	3 ONTARIO INTERNCA
889 PORTLAND	OR ( C)	3 ONTARIO INTERNCA	890 SALEM	OR ( C)	3 ONTARIO INTERNCA
891 EUGENE	OR ( C)	3 ONTARIO INTERNCA	892 MEDFORD	OR ( C)	3 ONTARIO INTERNCA
893 KLAMATH FALLS	OR ( C)	3 ONTARIO INTERNCA	894 BEND	OR ( C)	3 ONTARIO INTERNCA
895 PENDLETON	OR ( C)	3 ONTARIO INTERNCA	896 ONTARIO	OR ( C)	3 ONTARIO INTERNCA
897 BELLEVUE	WA ( C)	3 ONTARIO INTERNCA	898 SEATTLE	WA ( C)	3 ONTARIO INTERNCA
899 EVERETT	WA ( C)	3 ONTARIO INTERNCA	900 BREMERTON	WA ( C)	3 ONTARIO INTERNCA
901 TACOMA	WA ( C)	3 ONTARIO INTERNCA	902 OLYMPIA	WA ( C)	3 ONTARIO INTERNCA
903 VANCOUVER	WA ( C)	3 ONTARIO INTERNCA	904 WENATCHEE	WA ( C)	3 ONTARIO INTERNCA
905 YAKIMA	WA ( C)	3 ONTARIO INTERNCA	906 CHENEY	WA ( C)	3 ONTARIO INTERNCA
907 PULLMAN	WA ( C)	3 ONTARIO INTERNCA	908 SPOKANE	WA ( C)	3 ONTARIO INTERNCA
909 PASCO	WA ( C)	3 ONTARIO INTERNCA	910 CLARKSTON	WA ( C)	3 ONTARIO INTERNCA

# Appendix-2

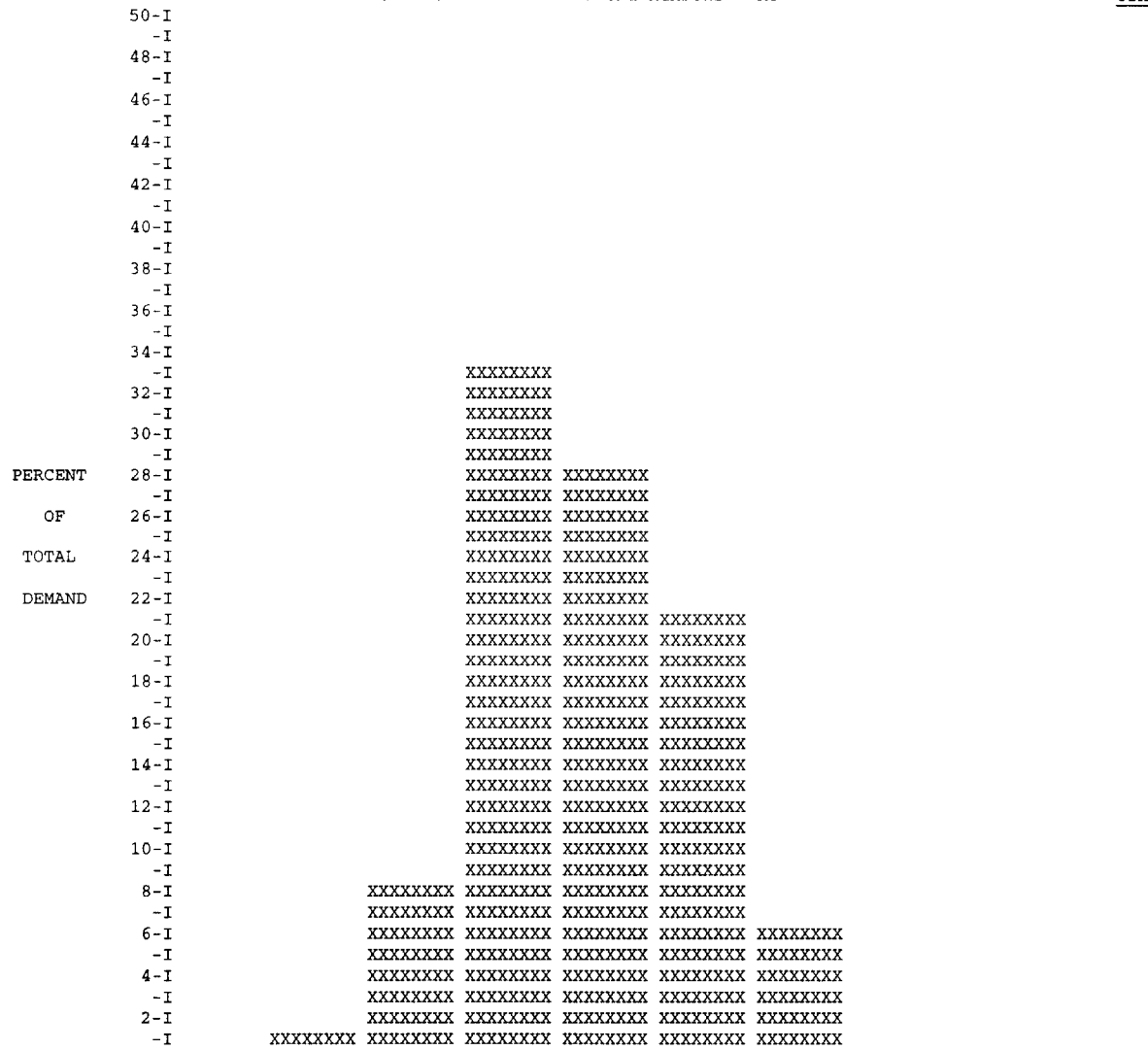
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## SYSTEMWIDE CUSTOMER SERVICE HISTOGRAM PLOT

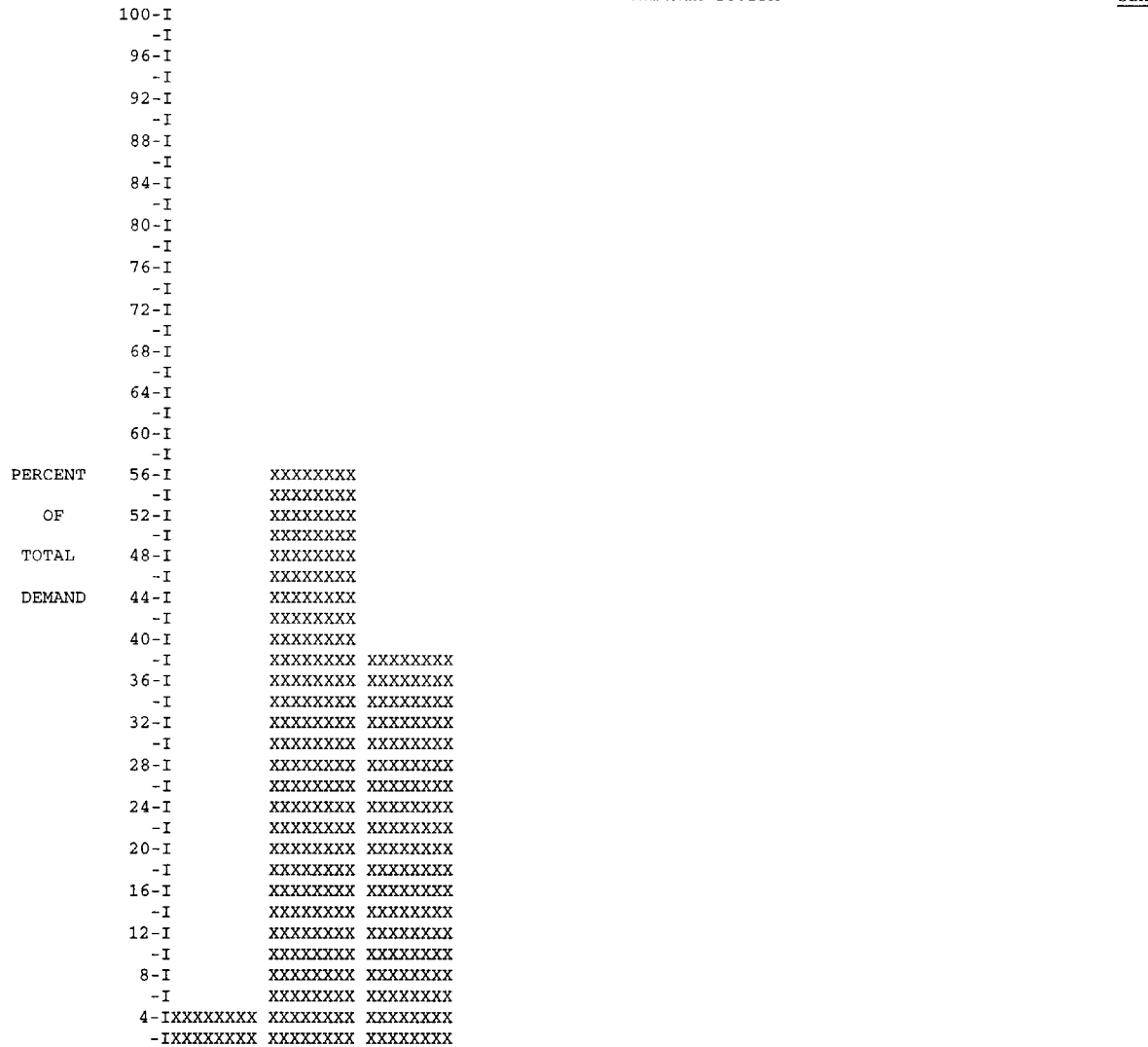
SAILS: REL 99-1C  
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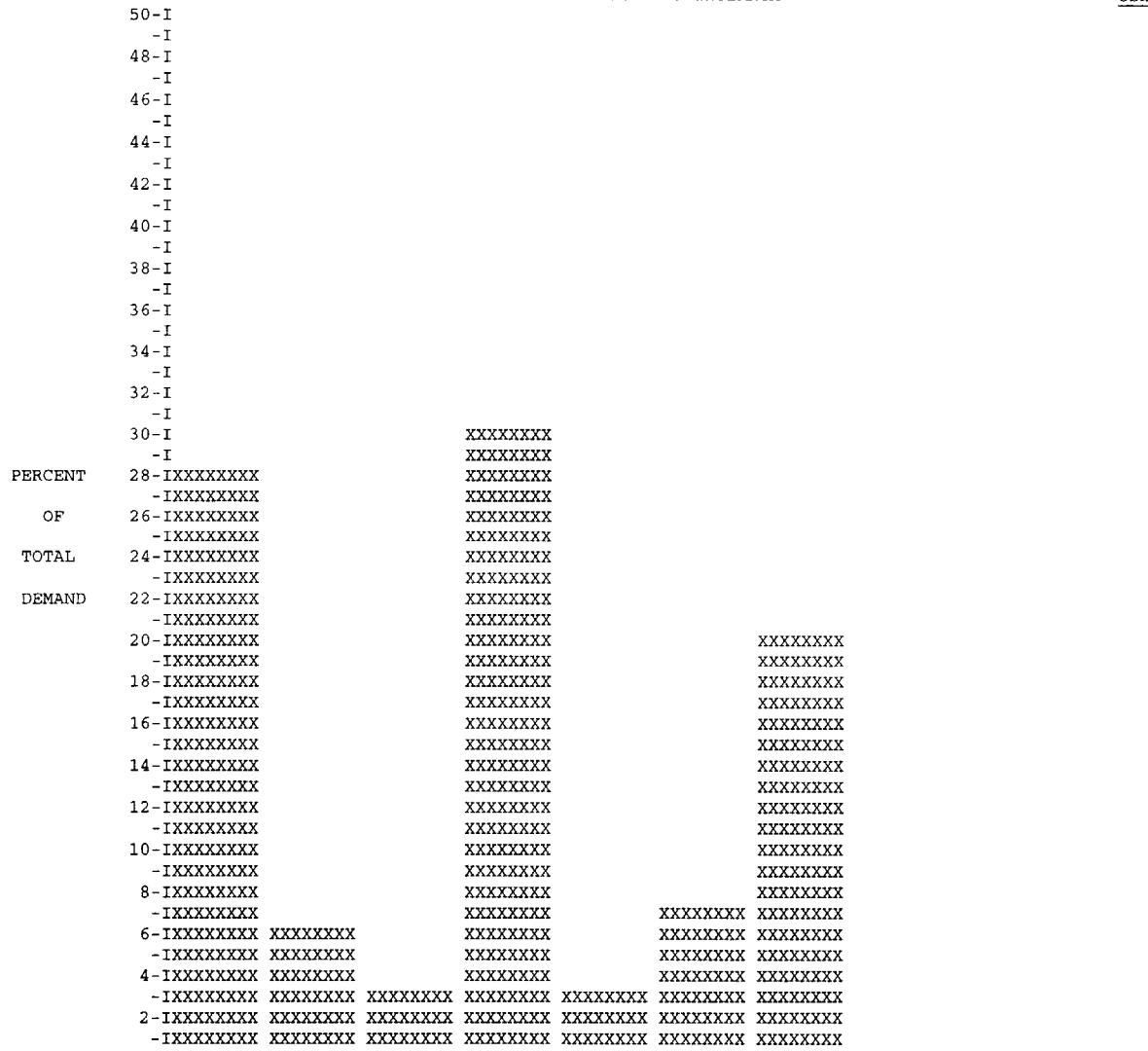




Interval Percentages:	0.27	1.42	8.50	33.27	28.97	21.17	6.41	0.00	0.00	0.00
DEMAND-WEIGHTED AVERAGES:	11.38	79.09	165.33	379.88	618.32	838.43	1135.54	0.00	0.00	0.00
OVERALL DEMAND-WEIGHTED AVERAGE:	570.92									



MILEAGE RANGES-->	0	50	100	250	500	750	1000	1500	2000	3000	9999
INTERVAL PERCENTAGES:		4.80	56.38	38.79	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DEMAND-WEIGHTED AVERAGES:		25.17	56.18	155.81	287.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
OVERALL DEMAND-WEIGHTED AVERAGE:			93.41								



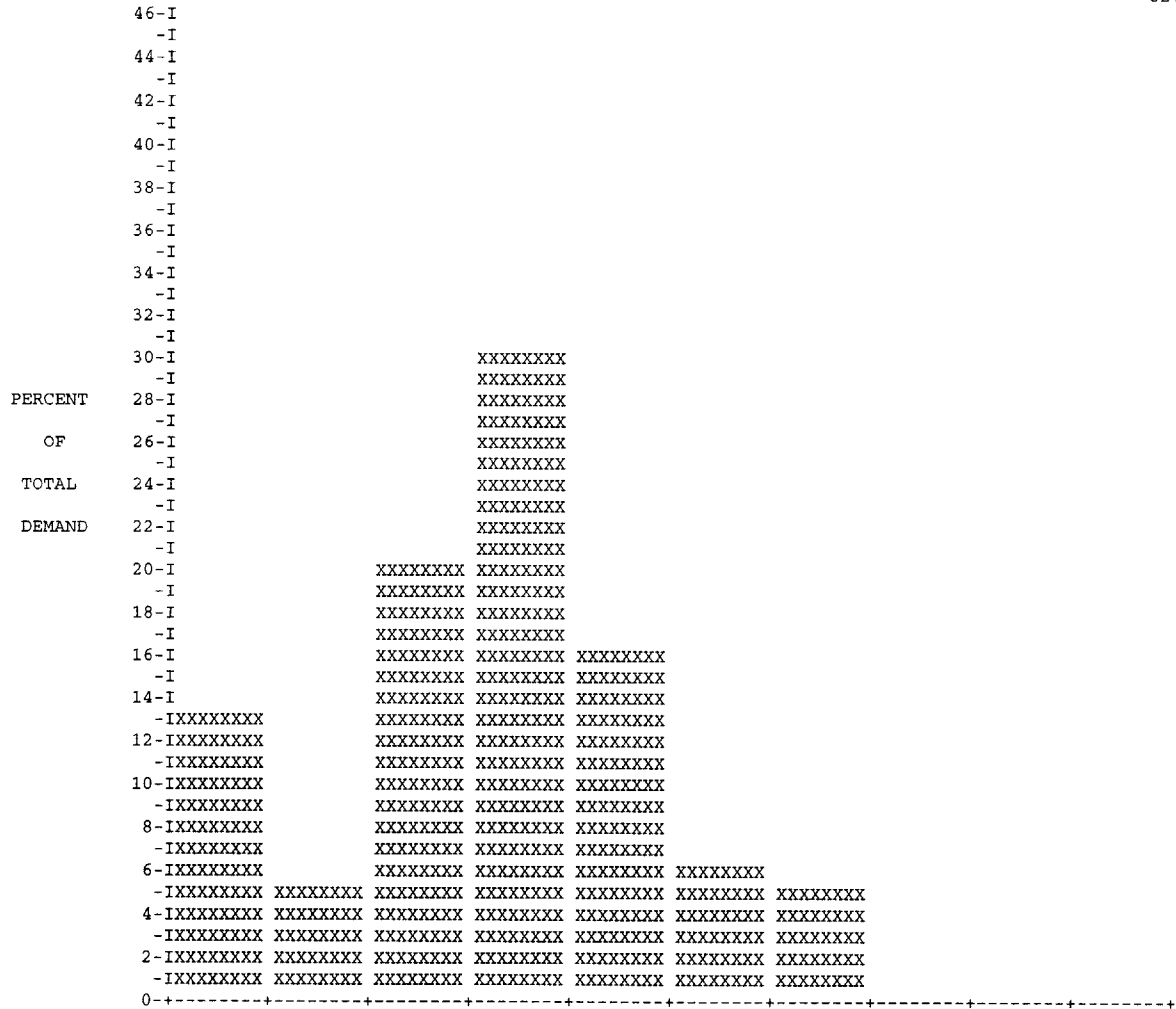
MILEAGE RANGES-->	0	50	100	250	500	750	1000	1500	2000	3000	9999
INTERVAL PERCENTAGES:		28.46	6.63	3.25	30.41	3.64	7.61	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DEMAND-WEIGHTED AVERAGES:		32.07	62.16	149.67	391.16	708.76	914.25	1140.99	0.00	0.00	0.00
OVERALL DEMAND-WEIGHTED AVERAGE:			460.62								

# Appendix-3

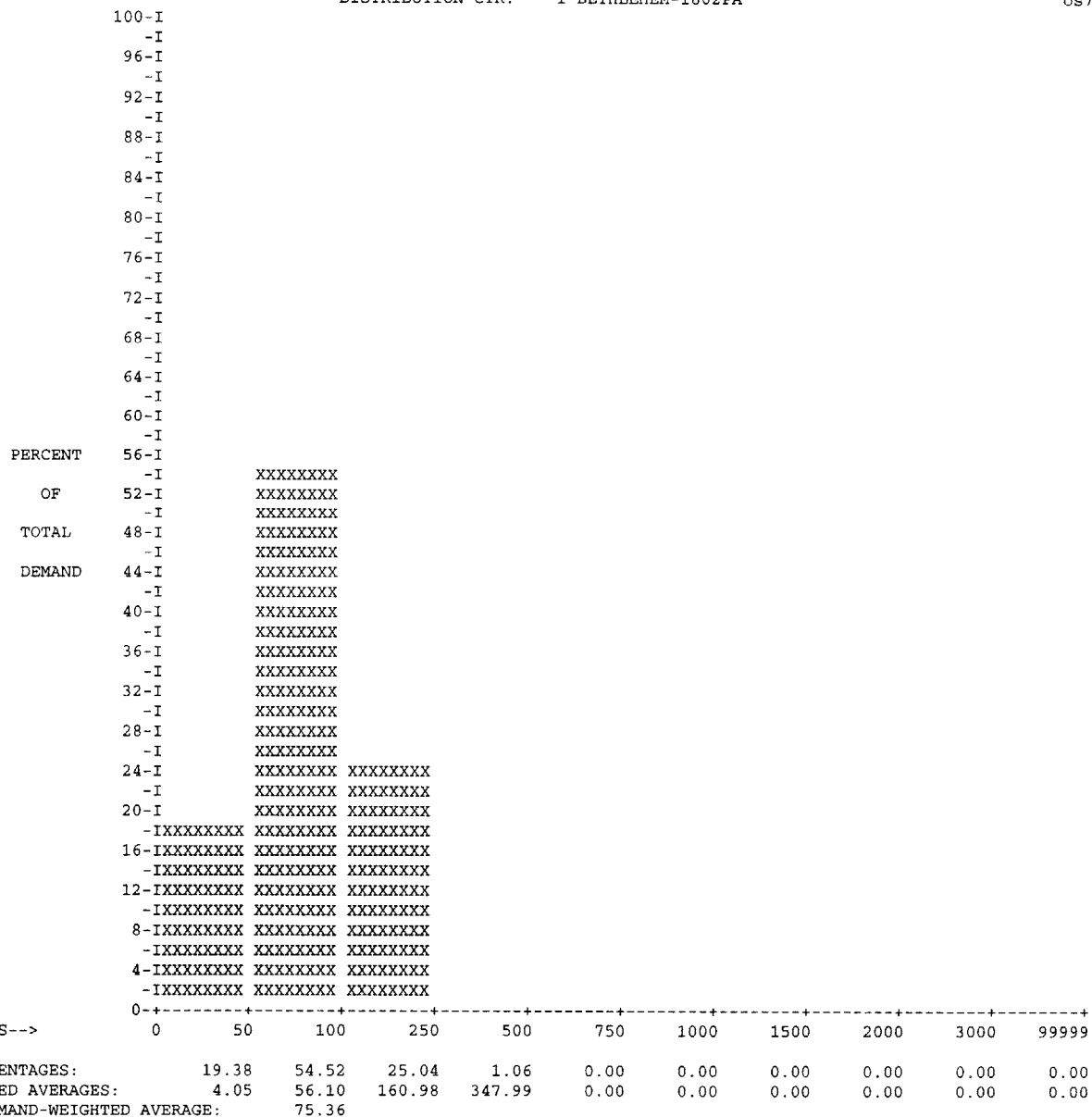
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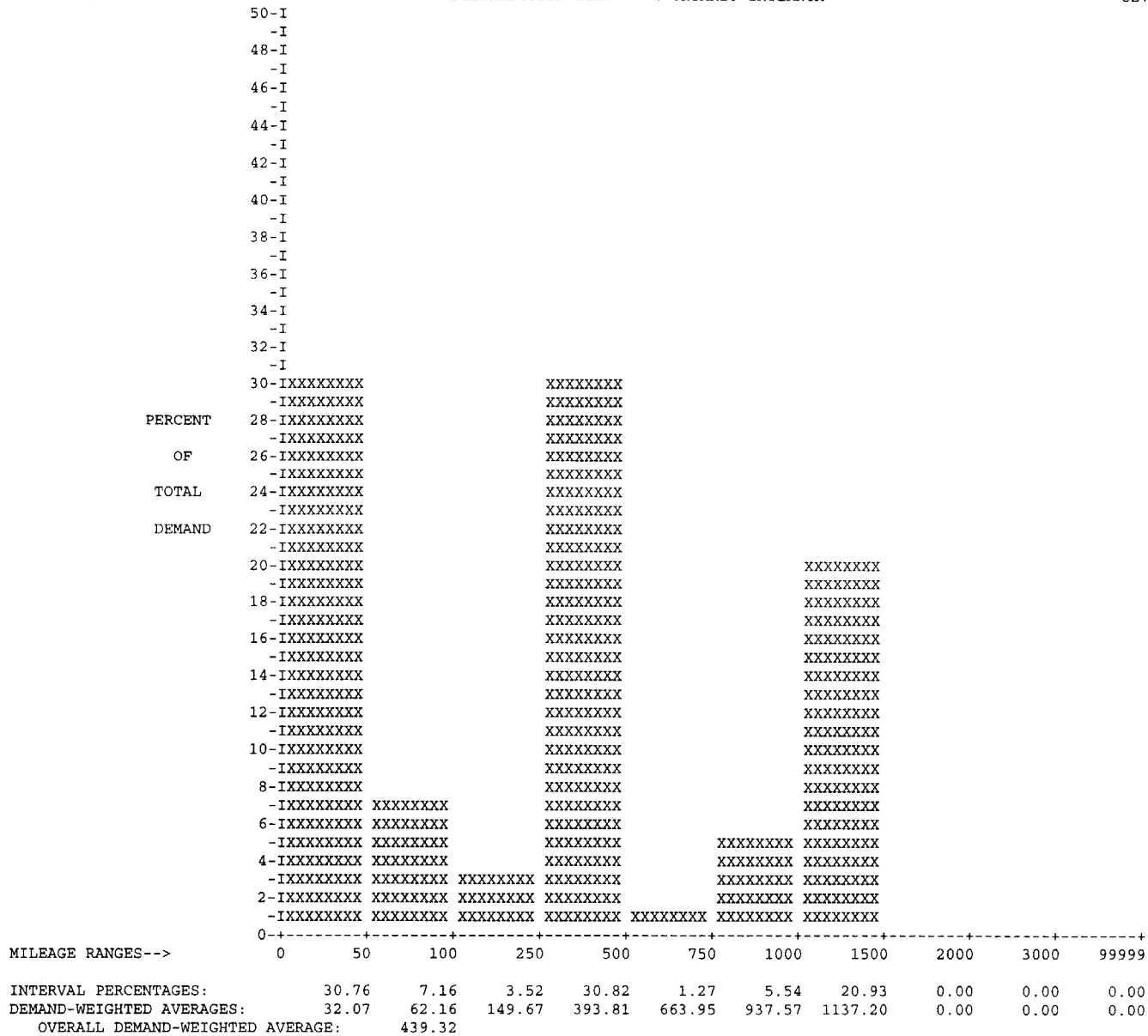
SYSTEMWIDE CUSTOMER SERVICE HISTOGRAM PLOT

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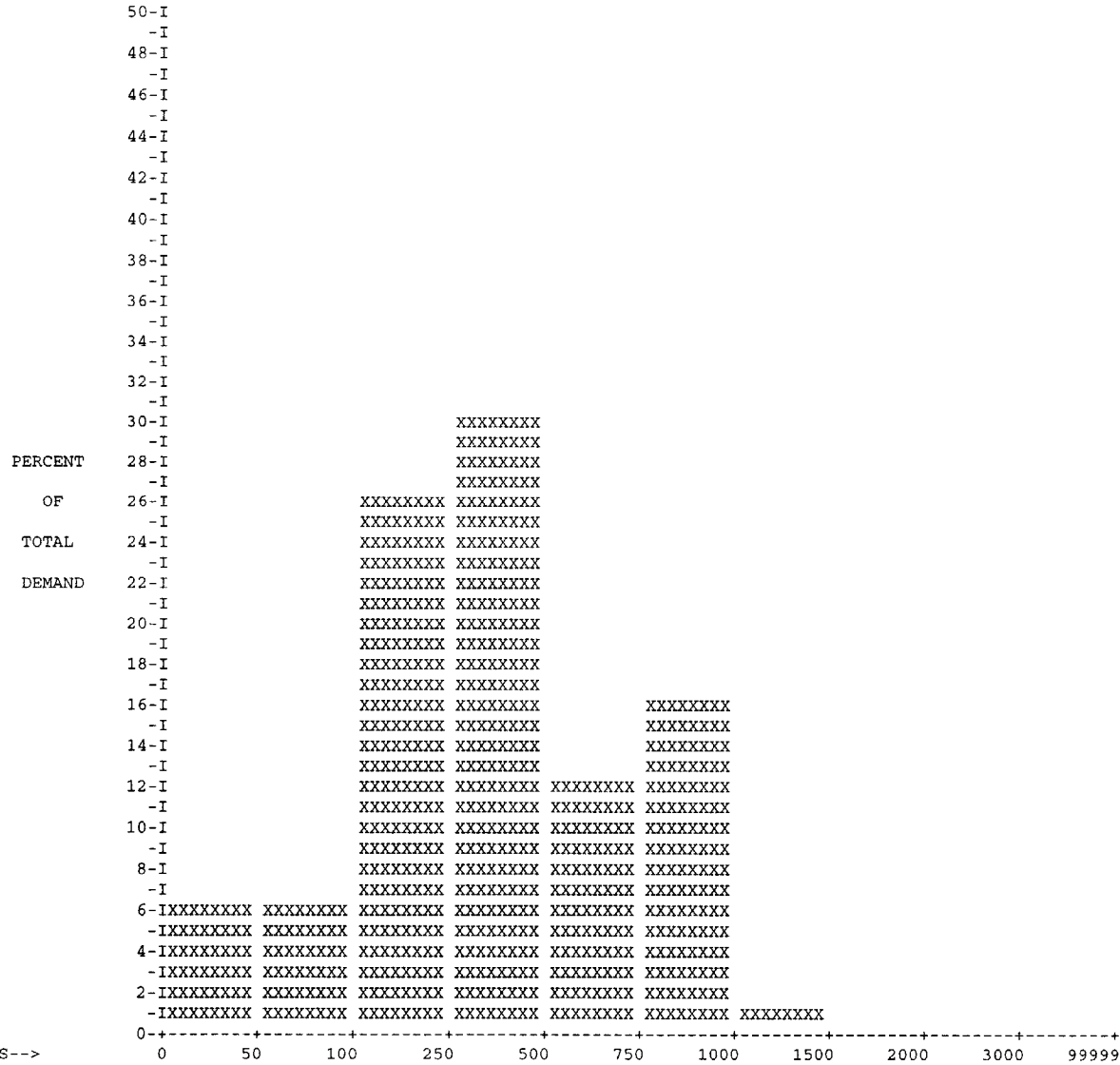
MILEAGE RANGES-->	0	50	100	250	500	750	1000	1500	2000	3000	9999
INTERVAL PERCENTAGES:		13.88	5.85	20.46	30.26	16.65	6.97	5.92	0.00	0.00	0.00
DEMAND-WEIGHTED AVERAGES:		23.36	67.92	177.13	399.88	612.35	841.65	1163.84	0.00	0.00	0.00
OVERALL DEMAND-WEIGHTED AVERAGE:			394.02								





CUSTOMER SERVICE HISTOGRAM PLOT BY DISTRIBUTION CTR

DISTRIBUTION CTR: 4 OLD NATIONAL GA



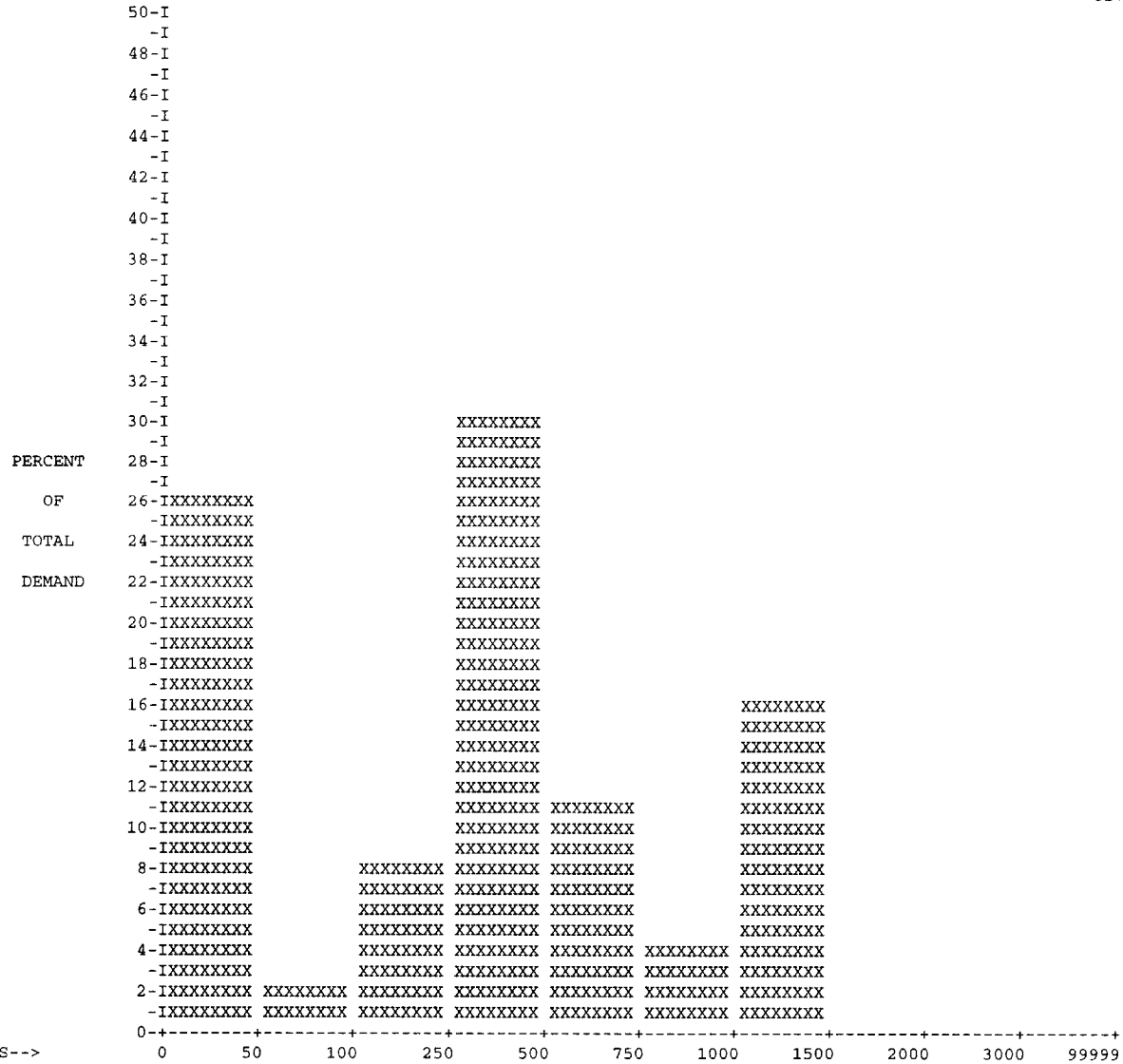
INTERVAL PERCENTAGES:	6.74	6.66	26.24	30.23	12.07	16.87	1.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
DEMAND-WEIGHTED AVERAGES:	24.55	82.42	192.26	377.06	598.93	813.13	1182.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
OVERALL DEMAND-WEIGHTED AVERAGE:	395.11									

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CUSTOMER SERVICE HISTOGRAM PLOT BY DISTRIBUTION CTR

SAILS: REL 99-1C  
 22 APRL 0  
 os7ft1

DISTRIBUTION CTR: 5 ELK GROVE VILLIL

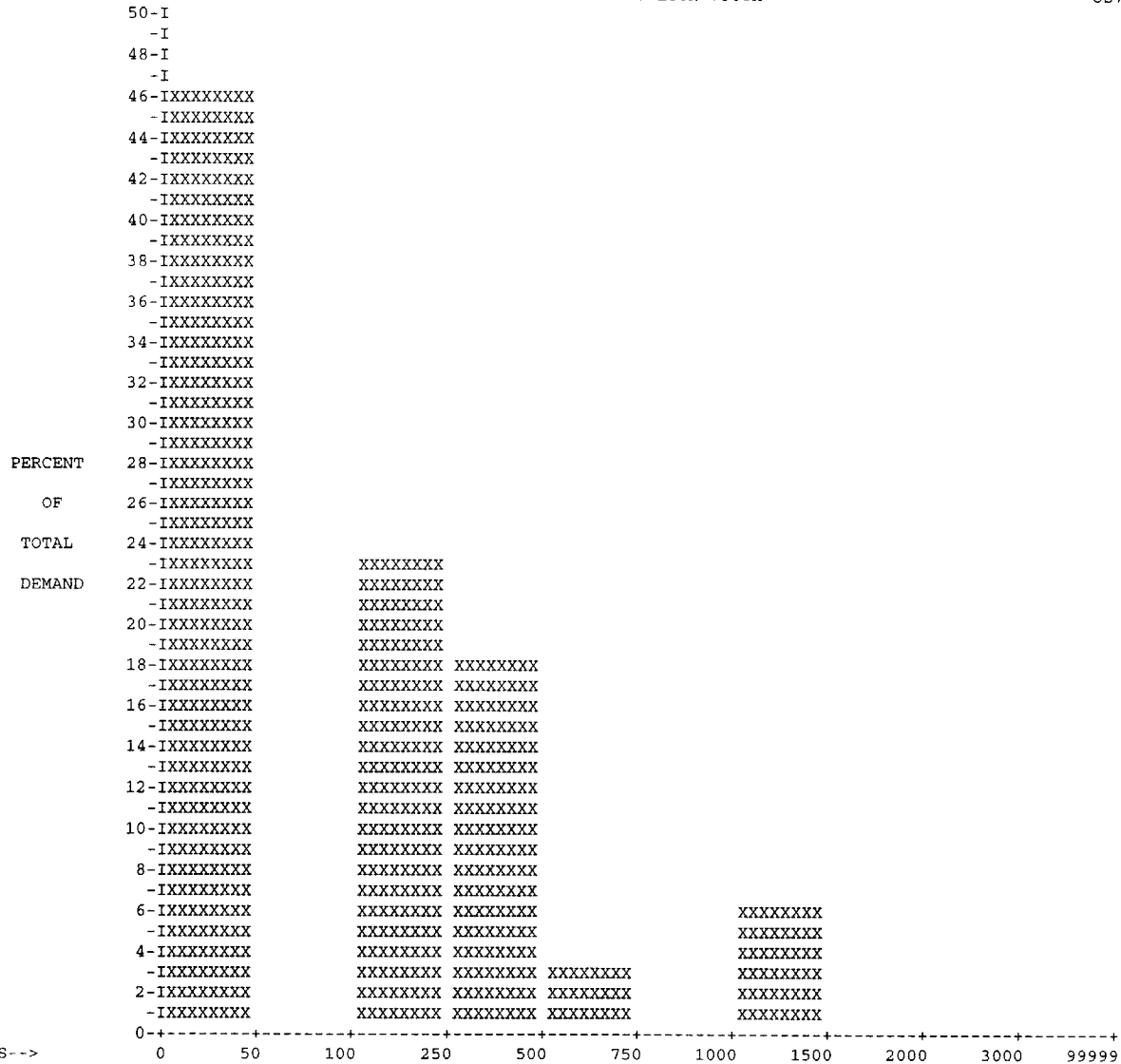


INTERVAL PERCENTAGES:	26.26	2.56	8.82	30.17	11.79	4.37	16.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
DEMAND-WEIGHTED AVERAGES:	18.46	72.38	156.50	424.37	636.68	939.48	1215.81	0.00	0.00	0.00
OVERALL DEMAND-WEIGHTED AVERAGE:	459.55									

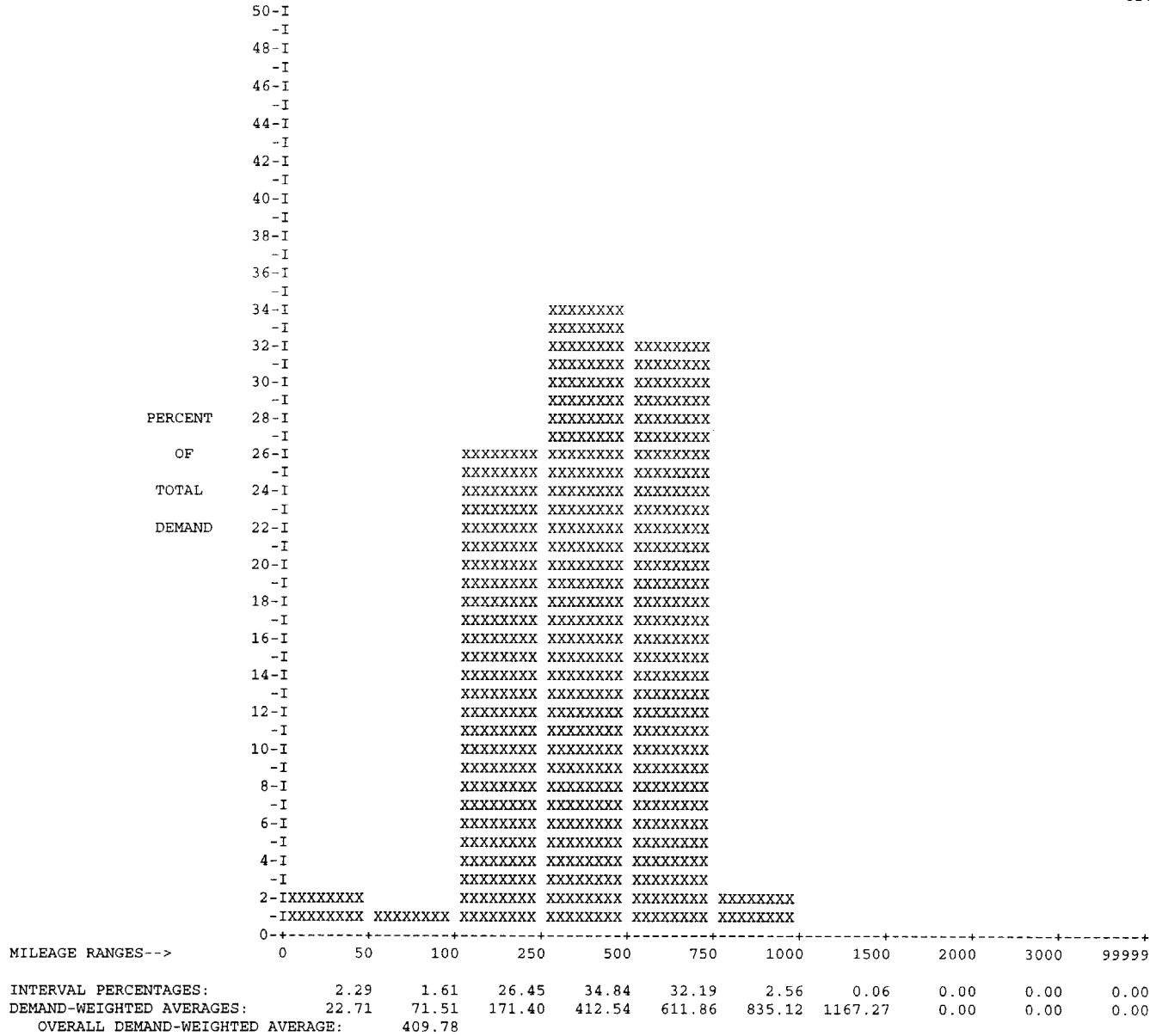


CUSTOMER SERVICE HISTOGRAM PLOT BY DISTRIBUTION CTR

DISTRIBUTION CTR: 6 CARROLLTON-750TX



MILEAGE RANGES-->	0	50	100	250	500	750	1000	1500	2000	3000	9999
INTERVAL PERCENTAGES:		46.43	0.27	23.99	18.60	3.79	0.62	6.31	0.00	0.00	0.00
DEMAND-WEIGHTED AVERAGES:		17.91	85.14	175.31	370.40	633.33	911.62	1094.95	0.00	0.00	0.00
OVERALL DEMAND-WEIGHTED AVERAGE:			218.18								



# Appendix-4

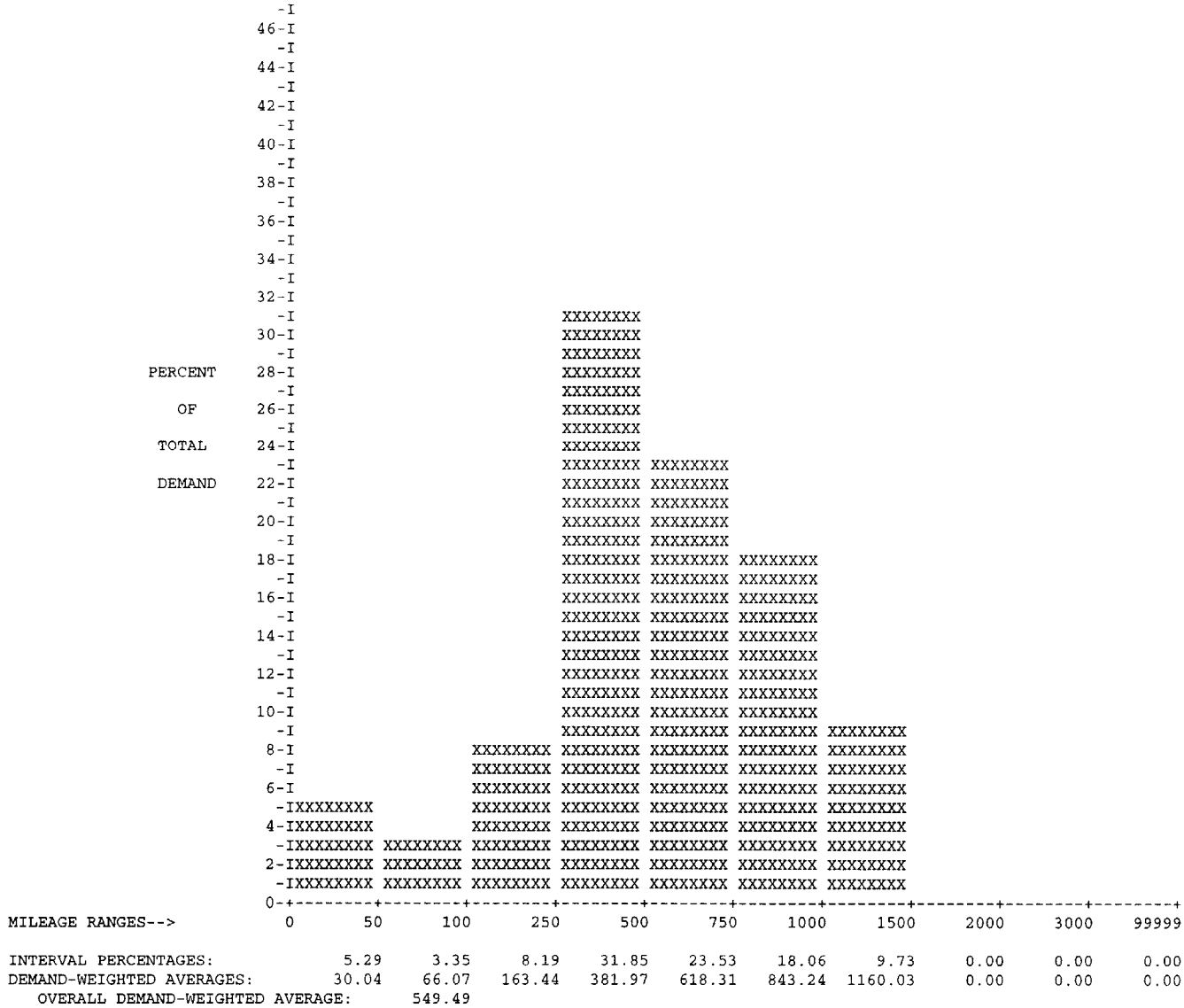
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SYSTEMWIDE CUSTOMER SERVICE HISTOGRAM PLOT

SAILS: REL 99-1C

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CUSTOMER SERVICE HISTOGRAM PLOT BY DISTRIBUTION CTR

SAILS: REL 99-1C

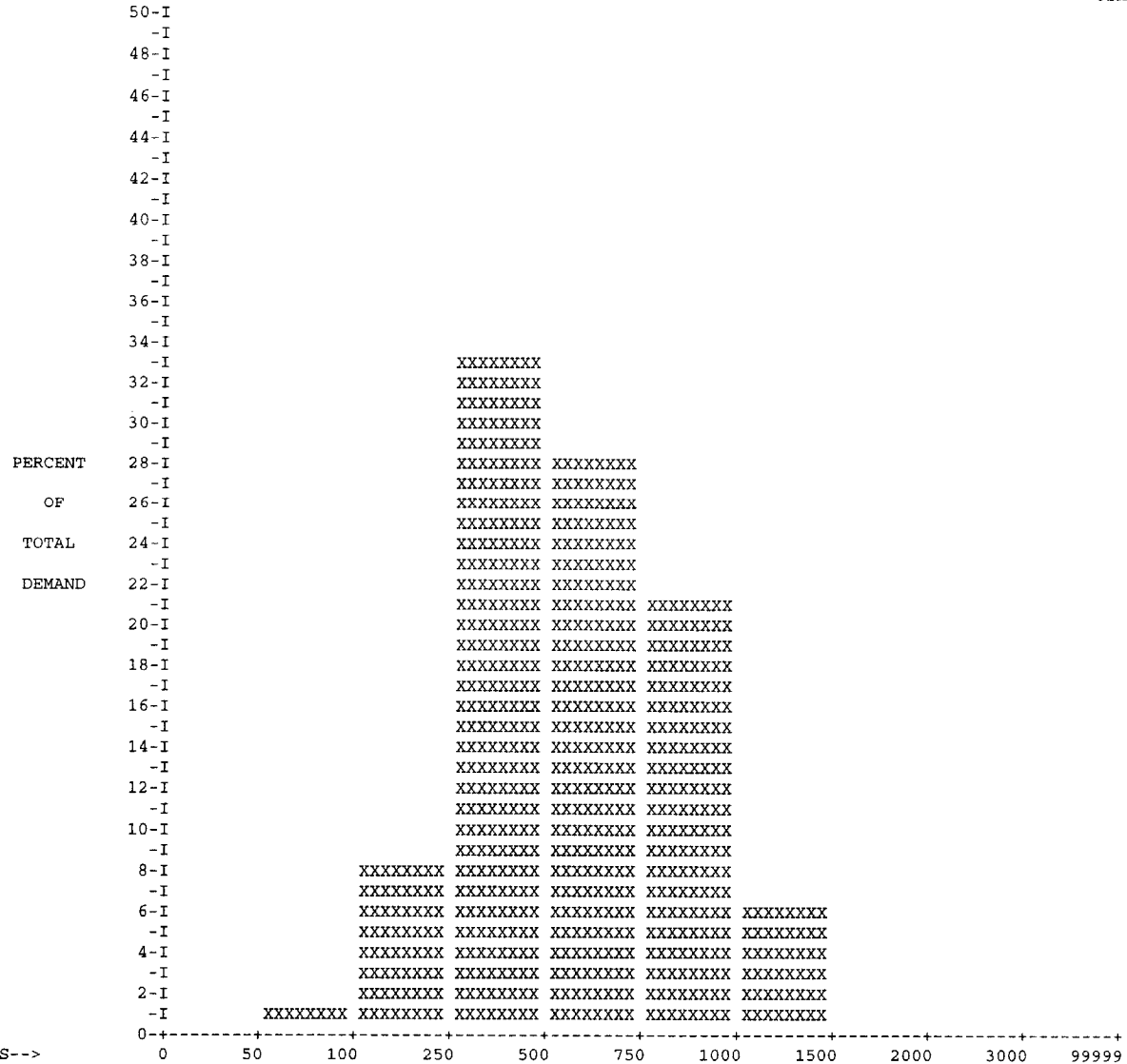
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DISTRIBUTION CTR: 1 THE MEADOWS KY

osnew4



INTERVAL PERCENTAGES:	0.27	1.42	8.53	33.36	28.77	21.23	6.42	0.00	0.00	0.00
DEMAND-WEIGHTED AVERAGES:	11.38	79.09	165.33	379.88	617.93	838.43	1135.55	0.00	0.00	0.00
OVERALL DEMAND-WEIGHTED AVERAGE:	570.67									

SOLVER REPORTS

CUSTOMER SERVICE HISTOGRAM PLOT BY DISTRIBUTION CTR

SAILS: REL 99-1C

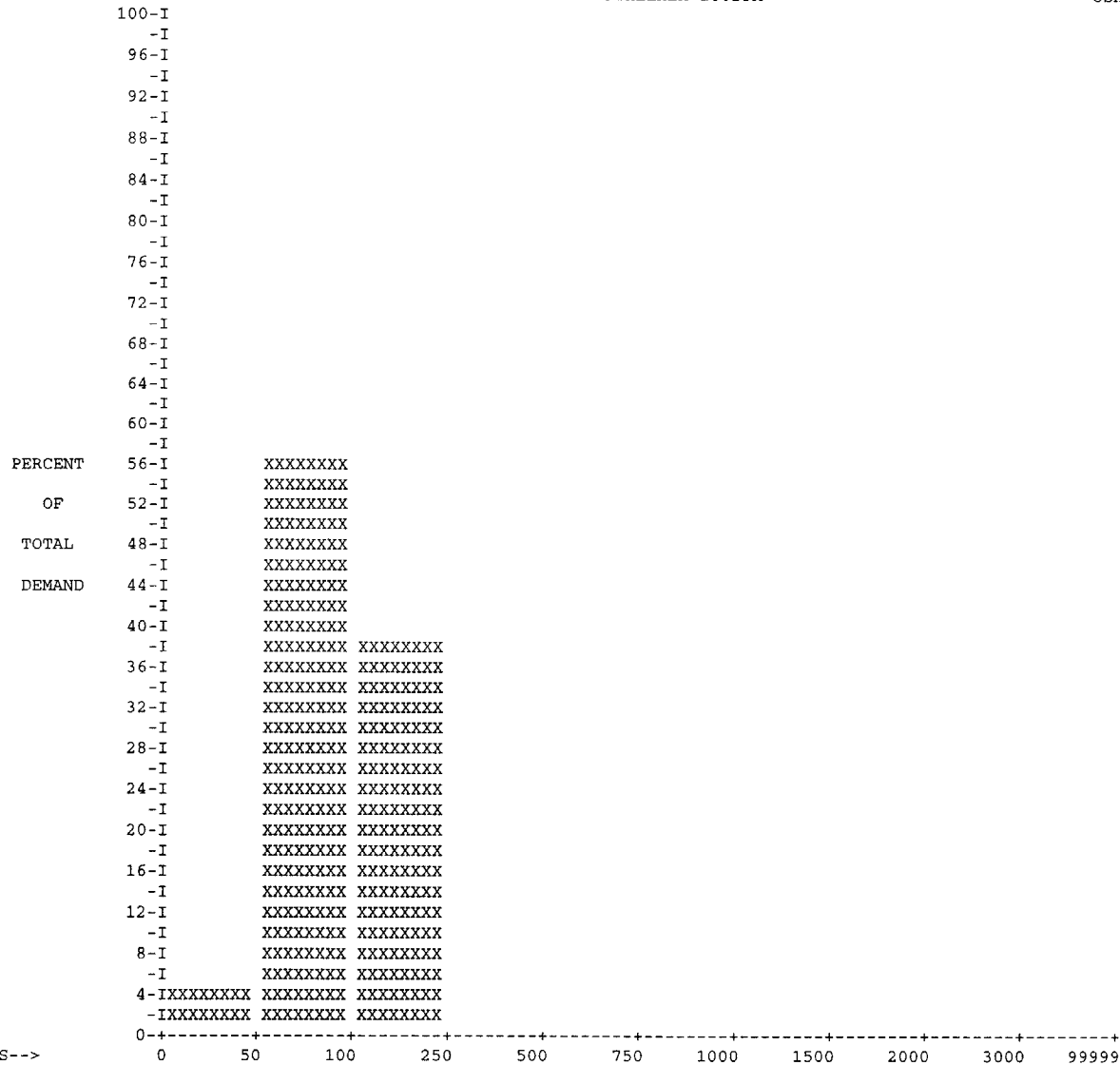
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DISTRIBUTION CTR: 2 BETHLEHEM-1802PA

osnew4



MILEAGE RANGES-->	0	50	100	250	500	750	1000	1500	2000	3000	99999
INTERVAL PERCENTAGES:	4.80	56.38	38.79	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DEMAND-WEIGHTED AVERAGES:	25.17	56.18	155.81	287.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
OVERALL DEMAND-WEIGHTED AVERAGE:		93.41									

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CUSTOMER SERVICE HISTOGRAM PLOT BY DISTRIBUTION CTR

SAILS: REL 99-1C

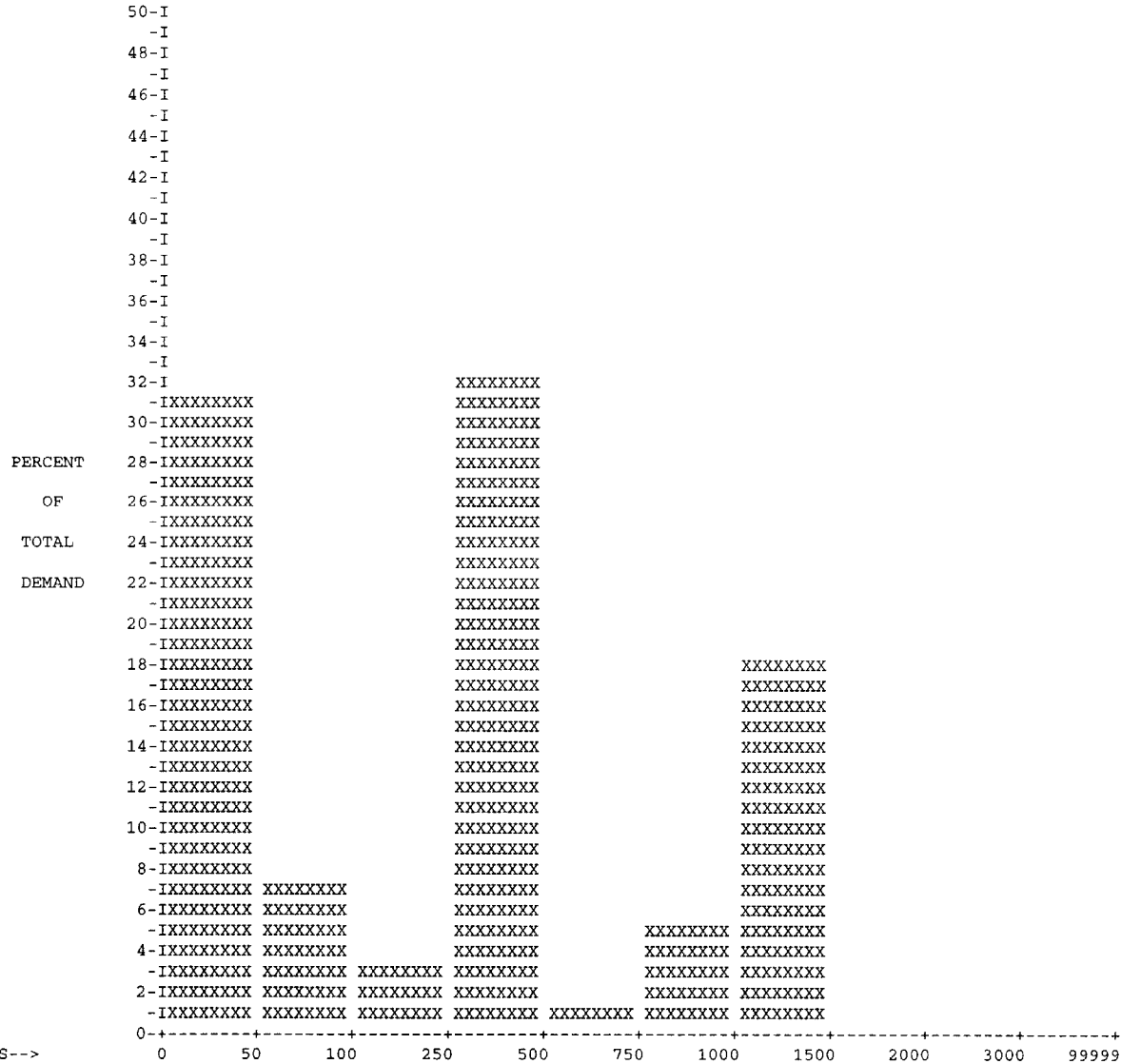
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DISTRIBUTION CTR: 3 ONTARIO INTERNCA

osnew4



INTERVAL PERCENTAGES:	31.99	7.45	3.66	32.05	1.32	5.30	18.22	0.00	0.00	0.00
DEMAND-WEIGHTED AVERAGES:	32.07	62.16	149.67	393.81	663.95	941.03	1136.77	0.00	0.00	0.00
OVERALL DEMAND-WEIGHTED AVERAGE:	412.45									

SOLVER REPORTS

CUSTOMER SERVICE HISTOGRAM PLOT BY DISTRIBUTION CTR

SAILS: REL 99-1C

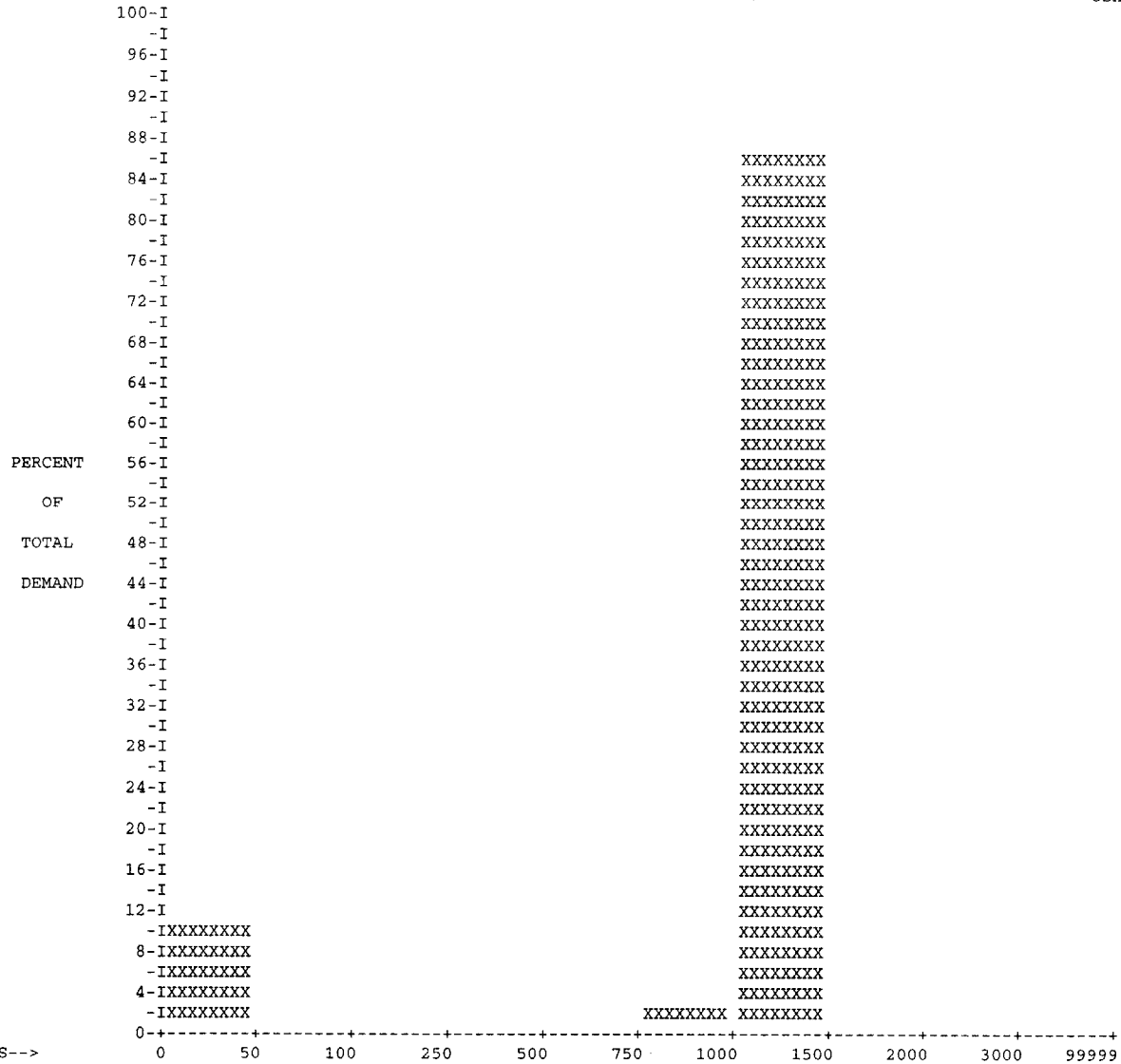
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DISTRIBUTION CTR: 10 DES MOINES IA

osnew4



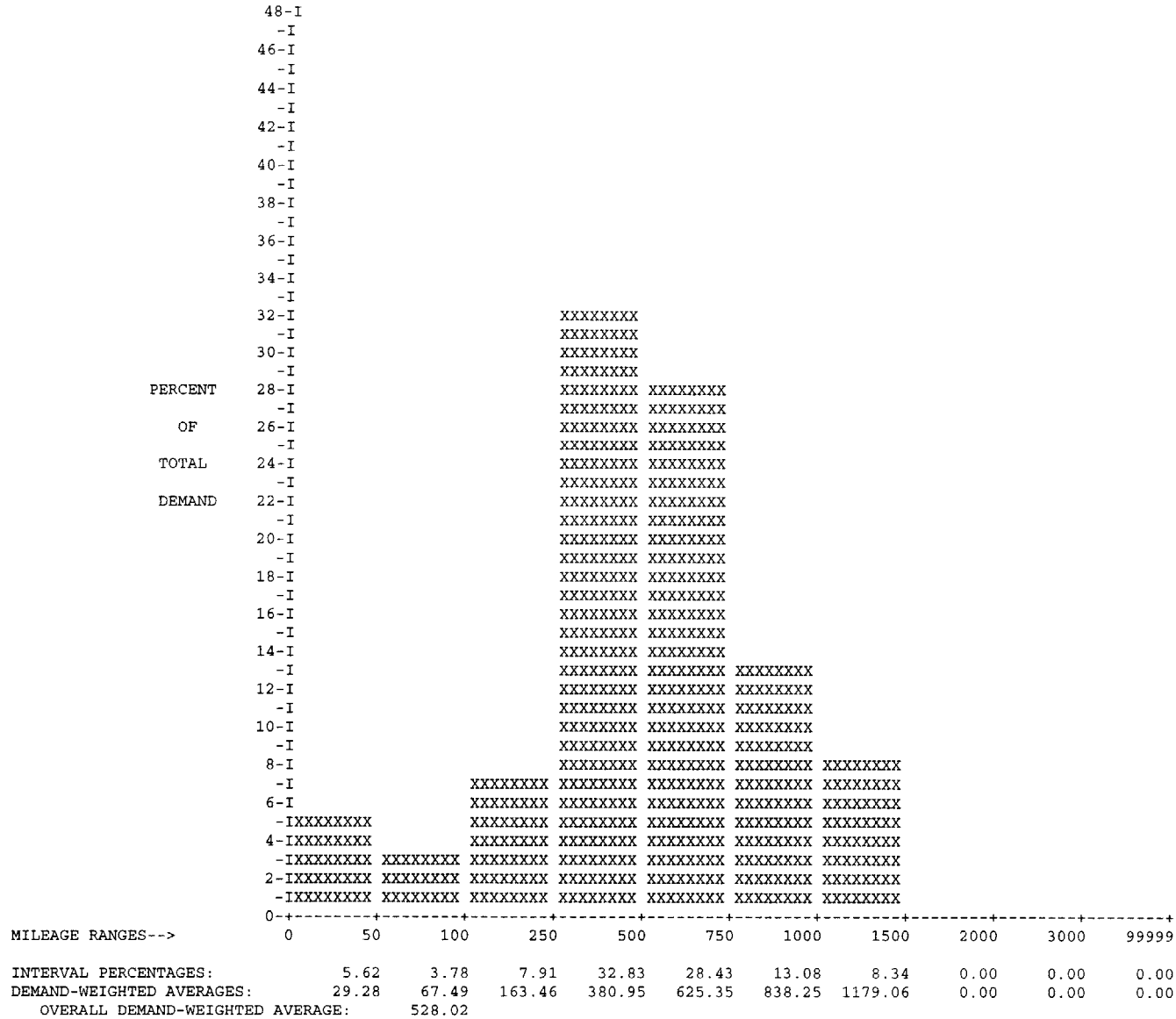
INTERVAL PERCENTAGES:	10.24	0.94	0.00	0.02	0.01	2.59	86.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
DEMAND-WEIGHTED AVERAGES:	5.75	55.00	187.00	489.00	659.00	943.65	1266.22	0.00	0.00	0.00
OVERALL DEMAND-WEIGHTED AVERAGE:	1117.13									

# Appendix-5

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## SYSTEMWIDE CUSTOMER SERVICE HISTOGRAM PLOT

SAILS: REL 99-1C  
osnew5





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CUSTOMER SERVICE HISTOGRAM PLOT BY DISTRIBUTION CTR

SAILS: REL 99-1C

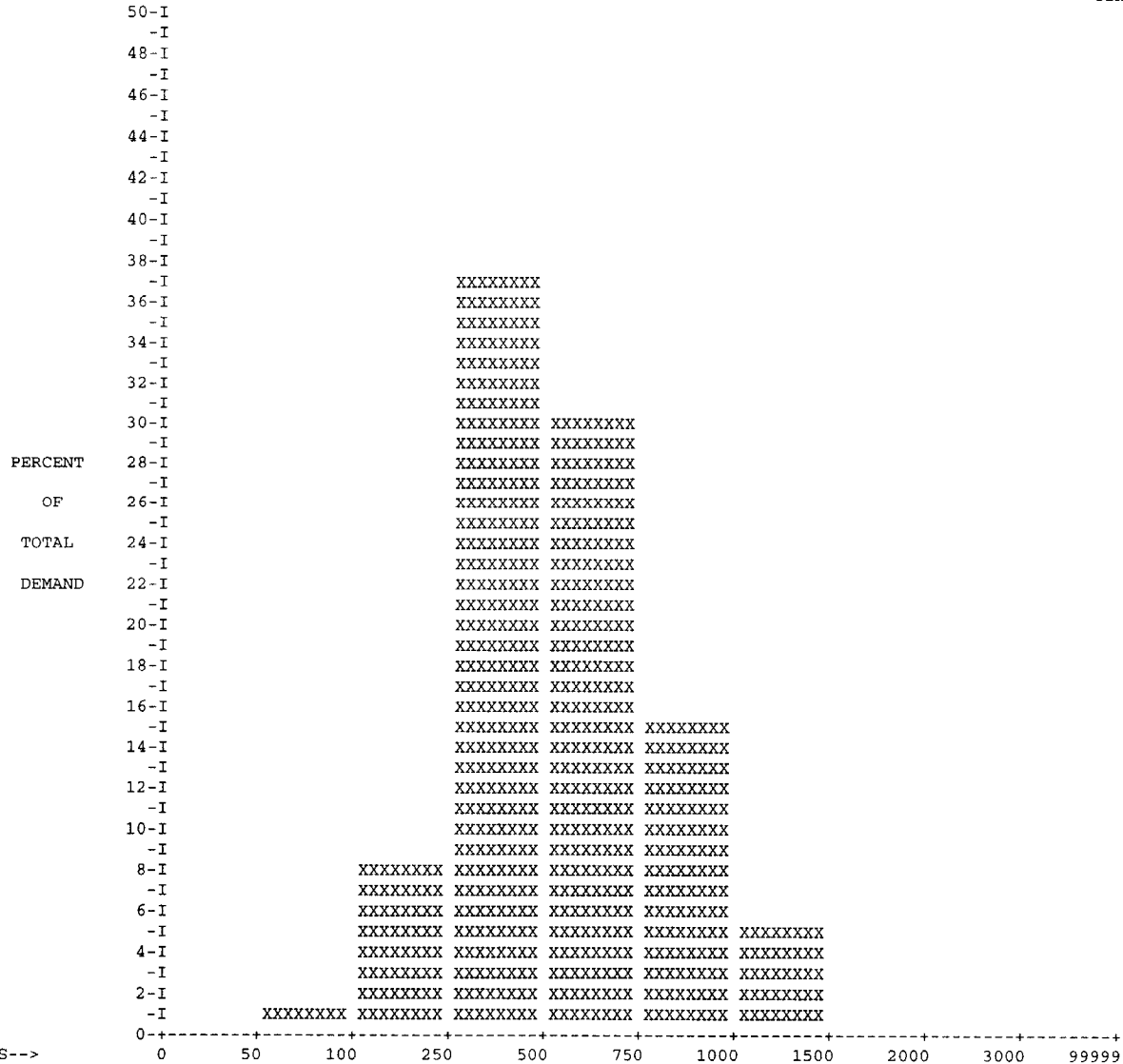
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DISTRIBUTION CTR: 1 THE MEADOWS KY

osnew5



Interval	Percentages	Demand-Weighted Averages	Overall Demand-Weighted Average
0-50	0.31	11.38	539.81
50-100	11.38	79.09	
100-150	79.09	162.41	
150-200	162.41	379.45	
200-250	379.45	617.51	
250-300	617.51	829.58	
300-350	829.58	1165.95	
350-400	1165.95	0.00	
400-450	0.00	0.00	
450-500	0.00	0.00	
500-550	0.00	0.00	

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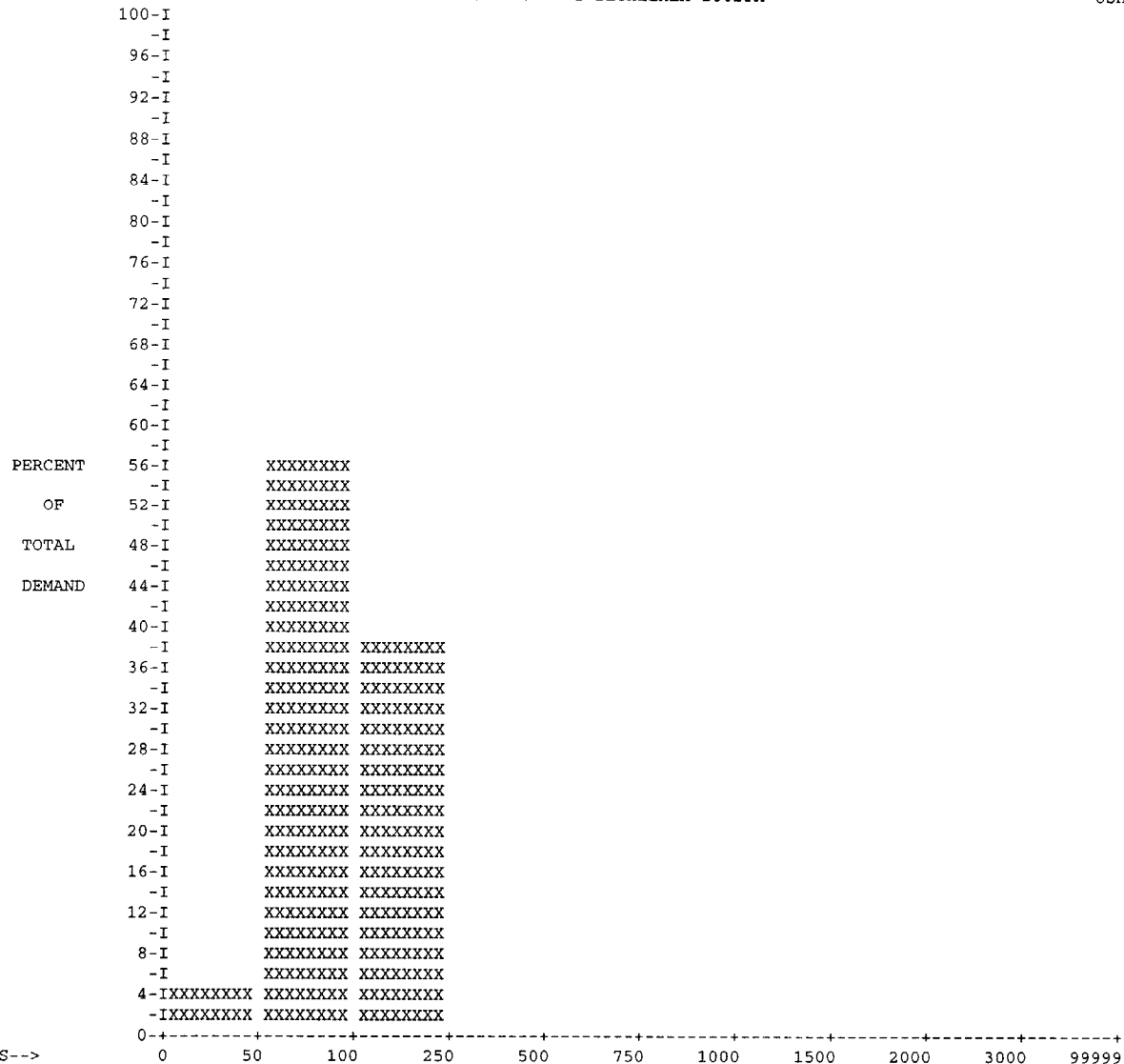
CUSTOMER SERVICE HISTOGRAM PLOT BY DISTRIBUTION CTR

SAILS: REL 99-1C

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DISTRIBUTION CTR: 2 BETHLEHEM-1802FA

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osnew5



MILEAGE RANGES-->	0	50	100	250	500	750	1000	1500	2000	3000	9999
INTERVAL PERCENTAGES:		4.80	56.38	38.79	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DEMAND-WEIGHTED AVERAGES:		25.17	56.18	155.81	287.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
OVERALL DEMAND-WEIGHTED AVERAGE:			93.41								

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CUSTOMER SERVICE HISTOGRAM PLOT BY DISTRIBUTION CTR

SAILS: REL 99-1C

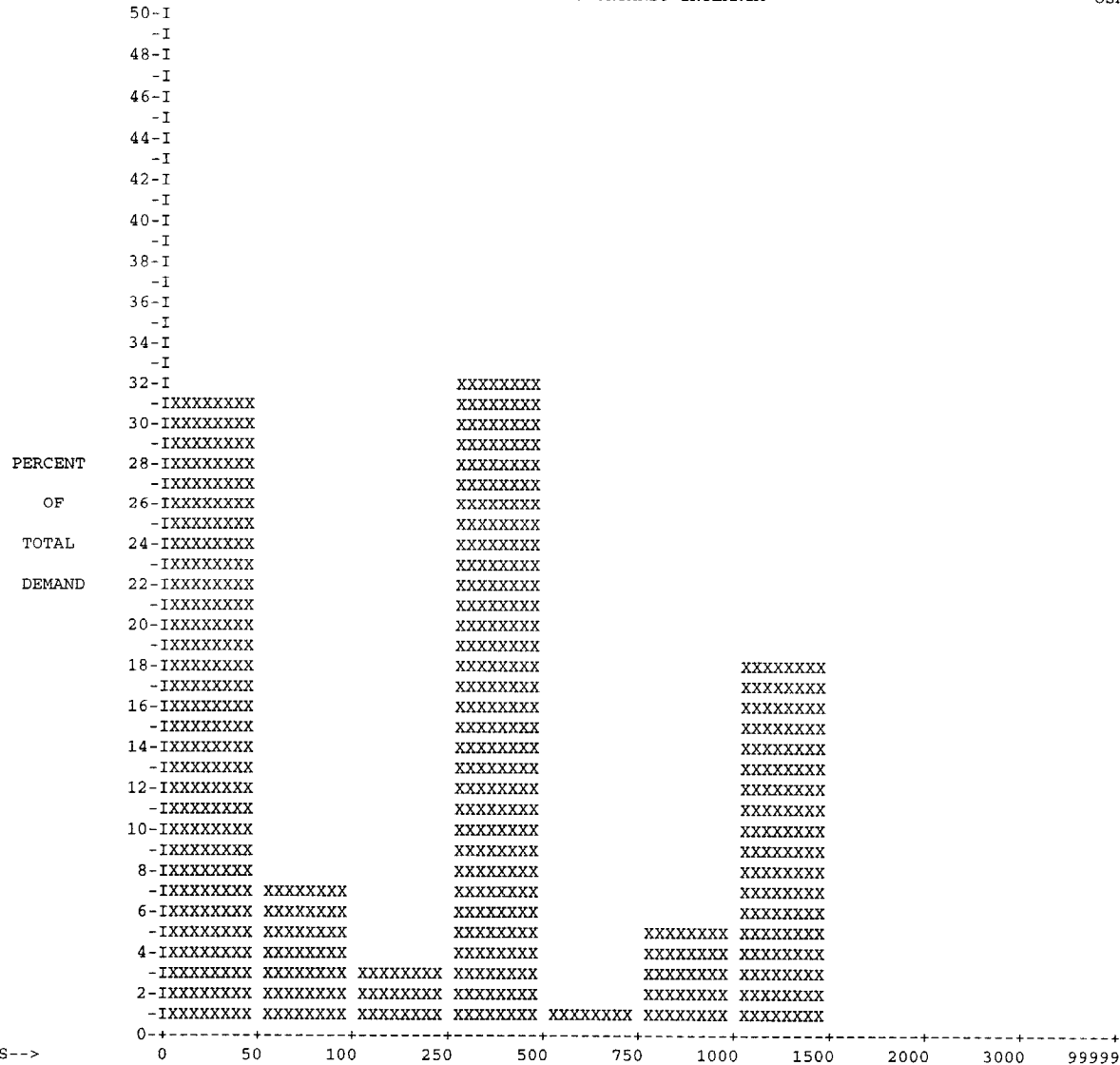
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DISTRIBUTION CTR: 3 ONTARIO INTERNCA

osnew5



INTERVAL PERCENTAGES:	31.99	7.45	3.66	32.05	1.32	5.30	18.22	0.00	0.00	0.00
DEMAND-WEIGHTED AVERAGES:	32.07	62.16	149.67	393.81	663.95	941.03	1136.77	0.00	0.00	0.00
OVERALL DEMAND-WEIGHTED AVERAGE:	412.45									

SOLVER REPORTS

CUSTOMER SERVICE HISTOGRAM PLOT BY DISTRIBUTION CTR

SAILS: REL 99-1C

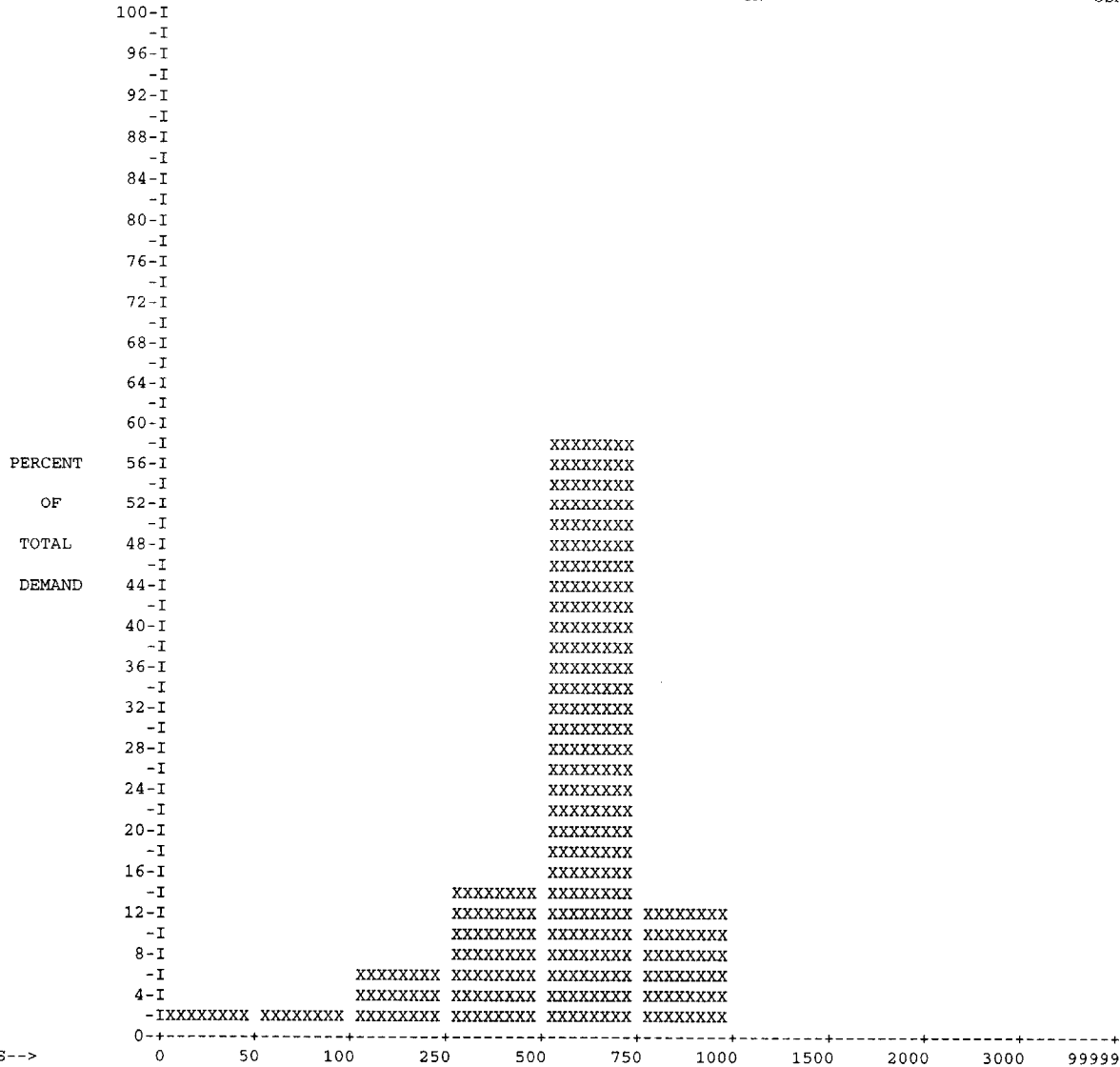
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DISTRIBUTION CTR: 8 NASHVILLE TN



INTERVAL PERCENTAGES:	2.85	3.72	6.11	14.02	59.42	12.25	1.63	0.00	0.00	0.00
DEMAND-WEIGHTED AVERAGES:	17.10	78.57	190.80	367.53	648.63	843.04	1184.45	0.00	0.00	0.00
OVERALL DEMAND-WEIGHTED AVERAGE:	574.59									

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CUSTOMER SERVICE HISTOGRAM PLOT BY DISTRIBUTION CTR

SAILS: REL 99-1C

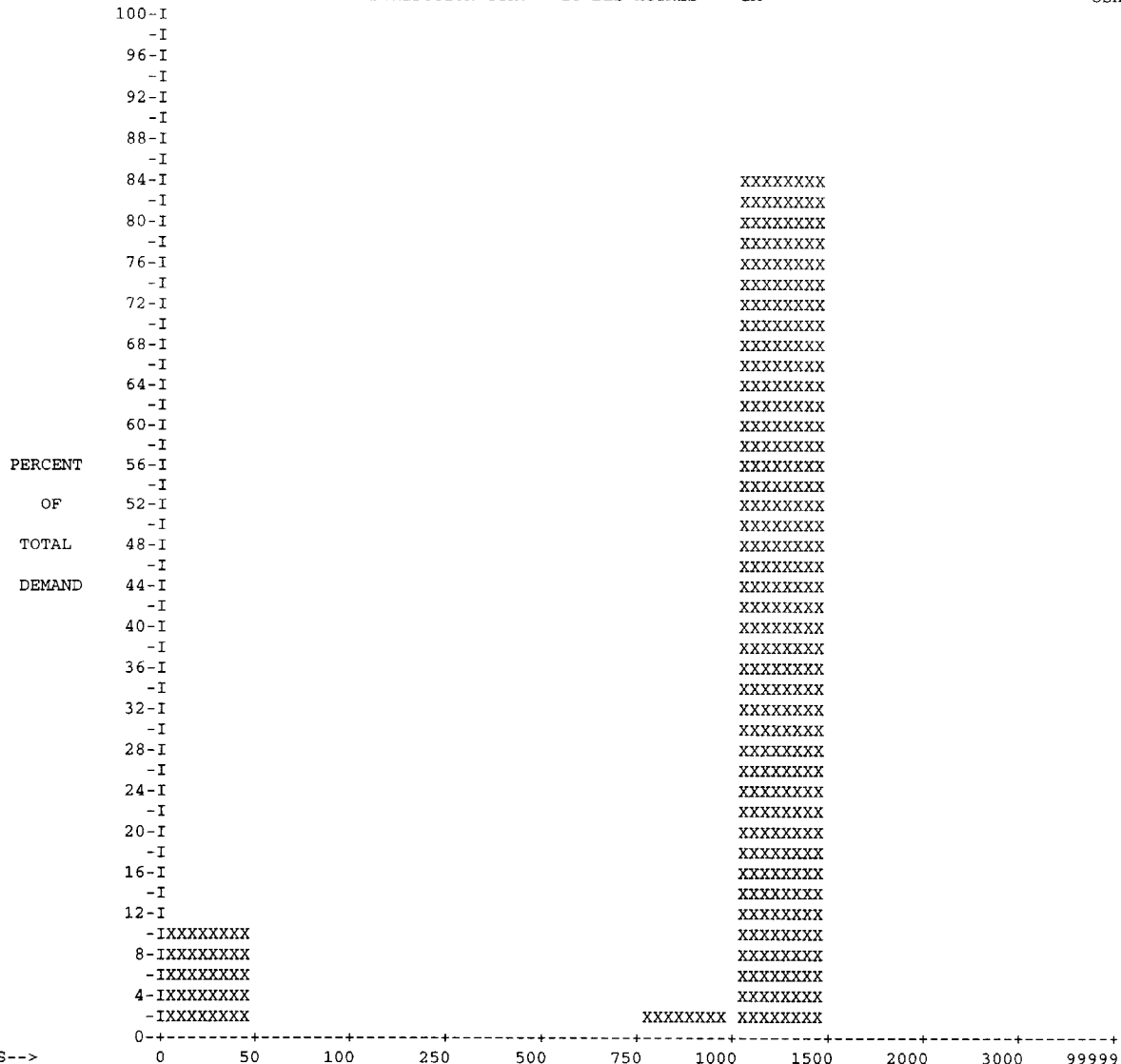
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DISTRIBUTION CTR: 10 DES MOINES IA

osnew5



Interval	Percentages	Demand-Weighted Averages	Overall Demand-Weighted Average
1000-1500	10.67	5.75	1118.79
1500-2000	0.98	55.00	
2000-3000	0.00	187.00	
3000-4000	0.00	489.00	
4000-5000	0.02	659.00	
5000-6000	0.01	961.72	
6000-7000	2.36	1273.67	
7000-8000	85.95	0.00	
8000-9000	0.00	0.00	
9000-9999	0.00	0.00	